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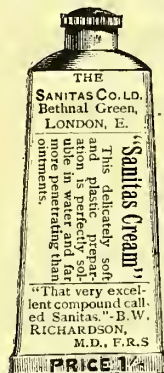


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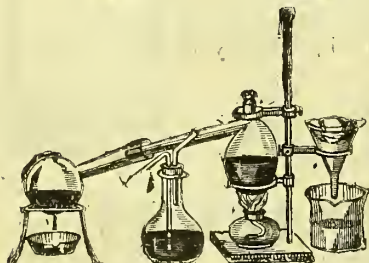
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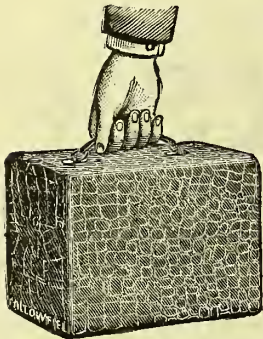
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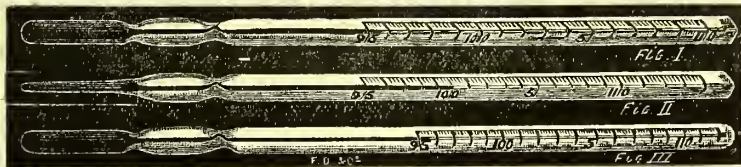
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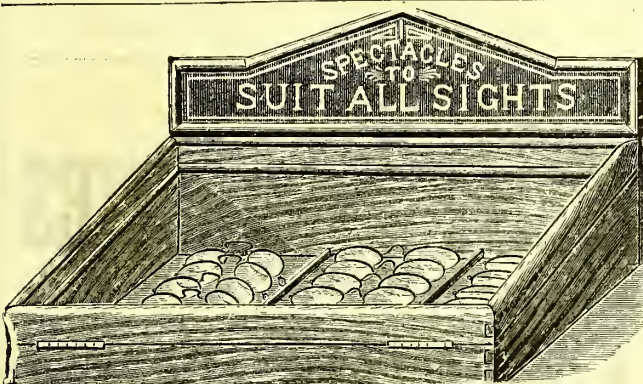
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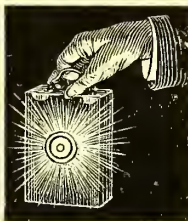
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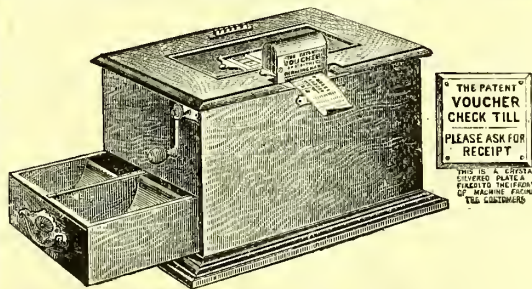
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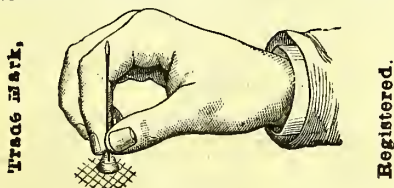
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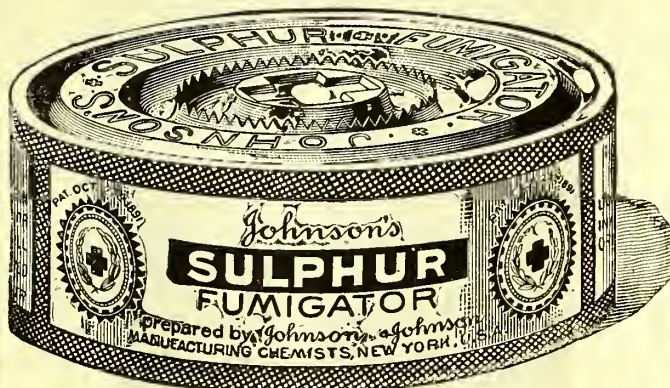
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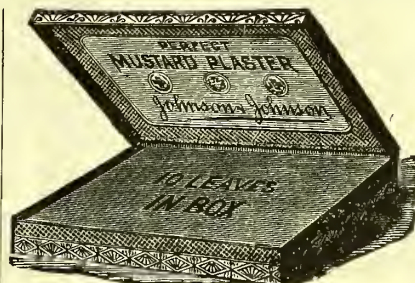
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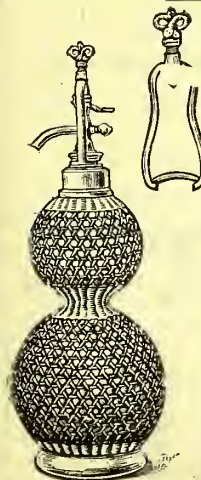
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Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In ¼-pint, 1-pint and Quart Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

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The Chemist and Druggist

SUPPLEMENT

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1892.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist & Druggist."

PLEASE NOTE.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement must be received at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., not later than 5 o'clock on Thursday Evenings, for insertion in the current week's issue. Advertisements must be prepaid. Remittances by post may be made in stamps, or by postal order made payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED). To ensure prompt attention address all communications endorsed "Supplement," to The PUBLISHER of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

OFFICES: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

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CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1848, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—£600.—LONDON, W.—First-class Dispensing Business, situate near Victoria Station; good opportunity for a Branch from a good house; splendid position; returns about £600, terms valuation only required.

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4.—£1,300.—LONDON, E.—Good-class Dispensing Business, held by vendor many years; returns about £1,300 yearly, with profits considerably above the average; about £1,200 required; good personal introduction will be given; vendor retiring from the drug trade.

5.—£400.—LONDON SUBURB, S.E.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £400 yearly; well-fitted shop and good stock; large house attached; terms to be arranged.

6.—£400.—KENT.—Good Business Town; nucleus of a very old-established Business for immediate disposal, held by vendor over 30 years; returns at present about £400 yearly; valuation only is required; no premium for goodwill.

7.—£800.—SOUTH COAST.—Fashionable town; Retail and Dispensing Business, with good family connection; returns over £800 yearly; well-fitted shop and fairly stocked; terms £150; goodwill and valuation of stock and fixtures.

8.—£1,600.—AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT (Eastern Counties).—Old-established Business; returns between £1,500 and £1,600 yearly, increasing; well-fitted shop and capital business premises, situate in best position; profits fully up to the average; price about £1,300, or valuation, with small premium.

9.—£1,300.—HOME COUNTY.—Very old-established good-class Family Business; returns nearly £1,300 yearly; well-fitted shop and good stock; vendor will give twelve months' partnership; introduction; full particulars on application.

10.—£1,125.—SURREY.—Fashionable locality; good-class Dispensing and Retail; returns £1,125 yearly, with first-class profits; no cutting; good house and garden; about £1,000 required.

11.—£1,300.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Good market town; Mixed Business, including Wines and Spirits, returning over £1,300 yearly; net profits over £400; double-fronted shop; large house and garden; about £1,000 required.

12.—£400.—SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Unopposed Light Retail and Family Business; returns about £400 yearly, with profits above the average; convenient house, small garden about £400 required.

13.—£4,000.—EASTERN COUNTIES.—A vacancy offers for a Partner in an established well-known Business, Wholesale Proprietary and Retail trade; about £2,000 required for which full value will be offered.

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N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

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Particulars free on application.

Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital. Full particulars on application.

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References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

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YORKS.—Unopposed Retail; returns £350; net profit £150; price £220; rent £17.

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LANCS.—Dispensing, Light Retail, and good Specialities; returns £900; price about £400.

SURREY.—£600 returns; Dispensing and Light Retail; good house; price £400, or valuation.

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Messrs. BERDOE & CO. are in immediate want of genuine Businesses requiring an investment of £500 to £3,000 cash. Clients are waiting with the money. Gentlemen wishing to sell should communicate at once; strict confidence guaranteed. Can refer to many well-known Chemists whose Businesses we have recently sold.

1.—**LONDON** (within 10 miles).—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,150; net profit £450; good house; garden; shop well fitted and stocked; price £1,000.

2.—**KENT** (Coast).—Retail and Dispensing Business; same hands 25 years; retiring; elegantly fitted shop, in splendid position; business capable of great extension; valuation only required, about £1,200.

3.—**SOUTH COAST.**—Fashionable town; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,400; net profit £400; elegantly-fitted corner shop, well stocked, excellent position, several good proprietaries; price £1,100.

4.—**DERBYSHIRE.**—Retail and Prescribing Business, with several good proprietaries; returns over £600; net profit £200; rent only £20; well fitted and stocked; good house; price £300.

5.—**BERKSHIRE.**—Good town; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,000; same hands over 20 years, owner retiring; good house; valuation terms arranged, with small good will.

6.—**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—Large market town; Retail, Prescribing, and Agricultural trade; returns £1,100; good house, central position; large shop; valuation only required, with £50 good will.

7.—**KENT.**—Good-class Country Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business in rapidly increasing town; returns £750; net profit £300; low rent; very slight opposition; price £550.

8.—**EXETER.**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns over £400, with scope for considerable increase; low rent; good house; must be sold through illness; price £350, or offer.

9.—**LONDON, W.**—Retail and Dispensing Business under management; returns £910; net profit £300; excellent position; capable of increase under principal; price £650.

10.—**LONDON, W.**—Retail and Prescribing trade; returns £5 weekly; half rent let off; good house; price £70.

Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

SUFFOLK.—Mixed Country Business, with Prescribing; unopposed; full price; returns £350; rent and rates £14; price £150. 218/40, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO be disposed of, at once, a good Chemist's Business, in Glamorgan-shire; returns £1,200; a bargain to anyone; owner taking another Business; Gibbey's agency attached. "Chemists," 78 Commercial Street, Mountain Ash.

LIVERPOOL Suburbs, Princes Park district, thickly-populated neighbourhood.—A genuine Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £400; every opportunity for increase; shop splendidly stocked; price £400; rent low; owner taking country business. "Boulvard Pharmacy," 210 North Hill Street, Princes Road, Liverpool.

Messrs. CROCKER & CO.

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Have at the present time a large number of inquiries for good-class Country Businesses, and they invite communications from intending vendors. **NO CHARGE IS MADE UNLESS A SALE IS EFFECTED**, and particulars of businesses are given to those only having the required amount of capital to invest, thus guaranteeing only *bona fide* inquiries and obviating publicity. **VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE OR TRANSFER, BOOKS AUDITED AND BALANCE-SHEETS PREPARED IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.** Having had many years' practical experience in the Wholesale and Retail Drug Trade, C. & Co. can offer valuable assistance and advice in the conduct of such matters. References permitted to past and present Clients, also to the Leading Wholesale Houses in the Trade.

SURREY (in good residential locality near the Banks of the Thames).—A first-class Dispensing Business; returns approach £1,200; price to an immediate purchaser £1,000; an exceptionally sound investment.

SOMERSET.—Old-established Business in fashionable watering-place, giving a net profit of £350 a year; price £400.

NORTH LONDON.—Family and Dispensing; returns £700 under neglected supervision; when properly attended to, they were £1,300; price £850; the stock and fixtures are alone worth more.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Retail, Prescribing, Dispensing, and Agricultural trade; returns about £2,000; price £800; valuable Agency attached.

LONDON, N.W.—Light Retail and Dispensing; present hands 25 years; returns £900; price £700; specially recommended.

LIVERPOOL.—Old-established Family Business; returns last year £380, under management; rent £40; price £150.

SURREY.—Unopposed good-class Retail and Dispensing, with good stock; returns over £700; price £550; an exceptionally good investment.

LONDON, S.E. (main road, exceptionally good investment)—Ready-money Retail and Prescribing; returns £600; price £250.

LONDON, W.—Old-established business; well-fitted pharmacy and good stock; returns under a manager £400; price £350, or valuation.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS A SPECIALITY. TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued

£600.—Five minutes' walk from Royal Oak station; a profitable Business; returns between £600 and £700; nearly six years' lease to run. Apply, by letter, to Whelan, 96 Craven Park Road, Willesden, N.W.

NORFOLK.—Genuine Country Retail; no opposition; good prices; first-class connection; returns over £1,300; proprietor retiring. For particulars apply to Smith & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 44, 46, and 48 Magdalen Street, Norwich.

SOUTH COAST.—Ready-money Chemist's Light Retail and Prescribing Business; populous neighbourhood; every investigation allowed; satisfactory reasons for disposal; price £500. Address, 223/2, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHEMIST'S Business for immediate disposal; good position in populous district of Llanelli, near market entrance; commodious house and shop; stock-in-trade, cabinets, and fixtures complete. At valuation; suit energetic Welshman. Apply, D. Evans, Bradford House, Llanelli.

FOR immediate disposal: a bargain; Stock and Fixtures of old-established Business, situated 32 Powis Street, Woolwich; about 400 labelled bottles and jars, with light stock, suitable for branch business or for opening. Apply as above.

LONDON.—Easy Terms.—Old-established Retail, for immediate sale; main road, populous district; shop well fitted, and stock; house attached, in good condition; turnover about £6 a week; at present under a manager, but if managed by a proprietor might be trebled; no near opposition. Address, 224/12, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHEMIST'S, old-established, well stocked, neatly fitted, in densely-populated neighbourhood, within three miles of Charing Cross, doing good business, for sale on account of illness and inability to attend all day; £100 value of stock and fixtures; competency to energetic man; inspection secures immediate sale. Apply, personally, between 11 and 12, 3 St. George's Circus, London.

FULL Prices.—Retail Business in the very heart of a most densely-populated suburb of Leeds; established 30 years, present proprietor 20 years; business side of enormous thoroughfare; trains every 5 minutes; adjoining post office; everything full prices; opening for Dentistry; comfortable house; returns £800, have been £2,000, and could be again; fullest investigation courted; no opposition; district population 25,000, and no other Chemist; rent £50; proprietor having realised a fortune in above and invested it in successful patents, will sell his retail as above for £500 cash. Address, 220/11, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, Dispensing and Family Business in a good country town; cash about £600. Address, "Obemist," c/o Wright, Layman & Umney, Southwark Street, London.

WANTED, a good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, returning £1,000 to £1,500; South-West or Midlands preferred. Particulars received, in strict confidence, by W. T., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, cash Retail and Prescribing Business in a good ready-money locality, N.W. district; house must be in busy main thoroughfare, private entrance, to let; cash ready. State rent, receipts, and price to "Surgeon," 28 Shepherd's Bush Green, W.

WANTED, a reliable Business, Light Retail and Prescribing, returning £500 to £700; advertiser is prepared with cash for a suitable concern; suburbs of London or country. Full particulars, in confidence, to J. M. C., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, a good-class Dispensing and Family Business in a West of England town; or will owners of property—to let or for sale—where there is a suitable opening for a really good Chemist's business, communicate in the first place with "Grey Friar," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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PARTNER, with from £1,000 to £2,000 capital, to enter and extend a good going English Chemist's Business in the Argentine Republic, proprietors of several specifics (good sale), have been advertised, and could be made a very large business with extra capital, as the duties on foreign patent medicines are exceedingly heavy. Paul, Casello 86, Rosario, R.A.

FOR SALE.

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FOR immediate disposal, the entire Fittings of a small Chemist's Business; must be sold; no reasonable offer refused. Address, "Alphas," John Thompson (Limited), 58 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

TO be sold, the Fittings of a small Chemist's Business, consisting of one 12-foot run of drawers and two 6-foot runs, bevelled-glass labels; 8-foot mahogany counter, fitted with nest of drawers; wall-case in mahogany, plate-glass front, mirrors at back; also about 10 dozen gold-labelled bottles; the whole entirely new; reasonable offers considered, or by valuation. Clark, Chemist, Cypress Cottage, Malvern Wells.

TO be sold immediately, the fixtures and fittings of four first-class Chemists' Shops; including several ranges of mahogany-fronted drawers, fitted with glass labels; six massive mahogany dispensing screens with embossed mirror in centre; ten mahogany bent glass counter cases, fitted with sliding trays and serving shelf above; six mahogany counters, fitted with drawers; also a large quantity of wall cases. To be sold at a vast sacrifice, wanting room. Edwards & Fothergill, Old Haymarket, Liverpool.

FOR SALE.—16-ft. polished pine wall fixture, stained mahogany, comprising drawers (gold labelled), lockers, cupboard, shelving, and cornice, nearly new, £12; 6-ft. dispensing-screen, mirror centre Gothic design, nearly new, £8; 1 upright case and desk, ditto, £27s. 6d.; window enclosure of stained polished pine, about 10 ft. long, second-hand, £3 10s.; 3 3-gall. carboys and stands, ditto, £1 5s.; 180 gold-labelled rounds, jars, and syrup-bottles, good second-hand, £7 10s.; 3-ft. bent plate-glass counter-case, tablet at back, £2 10s.; 8-ft. range mahogany drawers with shelving and cornice over, £6 10s., second-hand; 2 handsome specie-jars and covers, royal arms, 28 in. high, on stands, £2 10s. each. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Medical Fitters and Valuers, Bond Street, Birmingham.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

APPRENTICE in first-class Dispensing and Retail business; premium required. "Pharmacy," 48 High Street, Tunbridge Wells.

WANTED, by Cumberland firm, Turnover Apprentice or Improver. Apply, 159/35, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

LEEDS (Briggate).—To Let, in the very centre of this populous town, Stockrooms, from £1 per month; free from taxes. Further particulars, write Mosley, Rent Collector, 6 Wormald Row.

TO Chemists.—To be Let, an excellent house and shop in a big-class neighbourhood; for the last 30 years been occupied by a Chemist; vacant at Christmas next. For particulars, apply to Mr. T. Osborn-Todd, Elvington, Lewisham Hill, Lewisham.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, at once, a qualified Manager. Apply, Parker & Co., York.

PART-TIME.—A comfortable home offered in return for the above. Apply, 175 Uxbridge Road, London, W.

WANTED, an Assistant accustomed to good-class trade. Apply, Grattan & Co. (Limited), Chemists, Belfast.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted; also good Junior. Apply, A. H. Ellithorne, 8 York Place, Ball's Road, Birkenhead.

DISPENSER wanted by General Practitioner; single. Apply, stating terms, H. Franks, Poste Restante, Bloxwich, near Walsall.

MESSERS King & Son, Chemists and Grocers, Market Drayton, are wanting a Junior Assistant. Apply as above, stating age, height, and salary required.

WANTED, Assistant, well up in Dispensing, and accustomed to good-class business. State full particulars, Geo. Brookes, 101 Mostyn Street, Llandudno.

JUNIOR Assistant; indoors; aged about 20. Apply, with full particulars, as to age, experience, references, salary, &c., H. Hyett, 6 and 7 Ballgate, Lincoln.

WANTED, Minor Assistant; not over 28; general Retail; short hours; no Sunday duty; salary £60 (indoors). Exor. W. Slack, 53 St. Sepulchre Gate, Doncaster.

JUNIOR or Improver, in good-class pushing business; must be of good address; outdoors; carte and usual particulars to G. S. Simpkins, 75 High Street, Stourbridge.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, to manage Branch; hours 8 to 8. Apply, stating age, references, when disengaged, and salary required (indoors), to Ridley, Carlisle.

INDOOR Assistant wanted, to manage a branch shop; good character indispensable. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, and experience, to E. J. Kitson, City Drug Stores, Worcester.

ASSISTANT, accustomed to a good Country Retail and Dispensing business; Minor preferred. Apply, stating age, height, experience, salary, &c., and enclose photo, to Rae, Chemist, Newmarket.

WANTED, at once, Dispenser; qualified; outdoors; hours 9 to 7; no Sunday duty. Apply, by letter only, stating full particulars and salary required, to "Chemist," Haymarket Stores, 28 Haymarket, 4 W.

BALKWILL & CO. require a qualified Assistant, aged about 23; one used to first-class Dispensing and Retail; outdoors. Apply, stating usual particulars, and enclosing carte, to 106 Old Town Street, Plymouth.

WANTED, an Assistant; indoors; aged about 21; hours light. State full particulars, age, height, experience, and salary, with photo (to be returned), to Henry Henney, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Lyme Regis, Dorset.

A JUNIOR Assistant for a Dispensing business in the South of England. Apply, enclosing photo if possible, stating qualifications, age, height, salary required, and references, to Harold Wyatt, 223 Stanley Road, Bootle, Liverpool.

WHOLESALE Drug Trade.—Wanted, a Junior Invoice Clerk, accustomed to the trade, with a knowledge of Shorthand and Spanish preferred. Apply, by letter only, to Geo. Curling & Co., 30 St. Mary Axe, E.C.

WANTED, Travellers calling on Stores, Grocers, Hair-dressers, Chemists, &c., to sell, on commission, Toilet articles in great demand. Only those with first-rate connections need apply to Bailey's Toilet Co., Bedford.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Continued.

JUNIOR or Improver for Light Retail. Send usual particulars, with photo, to Tbos Hodgkinson, Osmaston Road, Derby.

WANTED, an Assistant for the Retail Counter; outdoors. Apply, giving full particulars, to D. P. Roberts, Drug and Chemical Store, North End, Croydon.

AT once, active Junior (indoors); only 1 kept; no Sunday duty. Send photo, and state age, height, salary, and references, to Memorial Pharmacy, Hastings.

COMPETENT Junior Assistant (indoors). State full particulars as to age, height, experience, salary required, and enclose photo, Matthews & Son, Chemists, The Grove, Leytonstone.

WANTED, an active Junior Assistant for a good-class country business; hours easy; indoors. Apply, stating when disengaged, age, height, experience, salary, references, with photo, to E. Jenkins, Chemist, Faversham.

WANTED, a good Assistant (qualified preferred); indoors; not under 24 years; business, Light Retail and Dispensing. Apply, stating experience, age, height, and salary required, W. Elliott, 192 Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.

ASSISTANT, not under 21, qualified for Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing. Apply, stating full particulars, reference, experience, age, height, and salary required, indoors (sleep out, room found), with photo, to John Lea, Folkestone.

WANTED, immediately, a good Junior Assistant, not under 20 years; indoors; light trade; time for study. Apply, stating previous experience, references, salary required, enclosing c.v., to W. Jacobs, Medical Hall, Guildford, Surrey.

JUNIOR or Improver, in Light Retail business; hours 8 to 8, Saturdays 8 to 10; comfortable home; must be good Dispenser, and obliging to customers. Send full particulars, salary required, and photo to Cory, Chemist, Newport, Isle of Wight.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted, for a Country Retail; must be quick and obliging; preference given to one able to Extract Teeth; state age, experience, &c.; reference and photo required; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty. Edgar Mason, Chemist, Crew.

IMMEDIATELY, qualified Assistant in good-class Family and Dispensing Business; please state height, age, salary required, and enclose photo (to be returned). Address, O. W. Turner, Proprietor of Anderson & Virgo's, The Foregate, Worcester.

A LIBERAL Commission, with part expenses, is offered to a Gentleman with connection and calling on Chemists and Doctors in and around London, on a specialty used by and advantageous to both. Address, D. C. 97, Messrs. Deacon's, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AT once, Junior, indoor, Stock and Counter; must be smart, for first-class cash business, N.W.; also Junior Dispenser, with experience of quick dispensing. Apply, with full particulars, references, and salary expected, to H. Messrs. Hodgkinson & Co., 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

WANTED, Gentlemen calling on Aged-water Makers and Confectioners over the whole of England and Scotland, to sell essences, colourings, cordials, &c., on commission; liberal terms to good men. Apply, 159/36, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

WANTED, on commission, a Traveller representing a first-class house, calling on Chemists and Vendors of Patent Medicine, to sell a high-class Toilet Powder. Apply, by letter only, to G. D., c/o Messrs. Walker & Co., General Advertising Agents, 27 Trogmorton Street, London, E.C.

WANTED, for General Drug business, a Junior Assistant or Improver; must have good address, with ability for Counter work and Shop management; outdoor situation; no Sunday work. Apply, stating salary required &c., F. D. Delf, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 50 Westgate, Dowsbury.

OUTDOOR Assistant of good address, accustomed to brisk country trade and seeking a permanency; qualified; must be a good Counterman and reliable Dispenser; no Sunday duty. State full particulars, age, salary, references, when disengaged, &c., enclose carte if convenient, to J. G. Plumey, Bristol Bridge, Bristol.

AGENTS wanted.—Bruce & Co., manufacturers of prepared Soups, Extract of Beef, Essence of Beef, Desiccated soup, Potted beef, &c., require first-class Representatives to cover every town in the United Kingdom. Bruce's productions are of the highest quality, and the prices are right to ensure large turnover. First-class people only negotiated with. Write Bruce & Co., Limited, Walham Green, London, S.W.

AT ONCE.—Qualified outdoor Assistant (under 35), requiring permanency, to manage Branch (or occasionally assist at main establishment)—Retail and Photographic Requisites; must be well recommended as steady, industrious, obliging, and trustworthy. Tooth-extractor, Prescriber, and pushing Salesman necessary; salary, 30s. weekly and commission (large scope for increase). Send age, height, experience, &c. (enclosing photo and references), to "Oxford Branch," care of Rimes & Co., York. Also Outdoor Apprentice; no premium required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

MINOR; outdoors; aged 35. "Obemist," 5 St. James's Terrace, Northampton.

ASSISTANT, disengaged; aged 23½; good references. J. C., 26 Mill Hill Lane, Leicester.

JUNIOR (21); 5½ years' experience; disengaged. W. H. L., 18 Falcon Terrace, Whitby.

LOCUM or permanent; aged 26; disengaged. "Extractor," 2 Horton Street, Lewisham, S.E.

AS Junior; Wholesale or Retail experience, 6 years. 25 Brindley Street, Paddington, W.

LOCUM or permanent; unqualified; aged 24; 9 years' experience. Sleigh, Lichfield Street, Walsall.

ASSISTANT or Manager; qualified; aged 21; abstainer. "Chemist," 307 Botton Road, Darwen.

DISPENSING by lady; thorough training; Dispensary experience. N., 26 Vassall Road, Brixton.

ASSISTANT (25); 8 years' highest references. Jones, 20, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.

ASSISTANT (31); good experience; abstainer; disengaged. E., 1 Bedford Place, Bournemouth.

ASSISTANT; Mixed; 5½ years last situation; aged 32 years; height 6 ft. B., "Arosa," Menai Bridge.

MANAGER or Assistant (outdoor); first-class experience, City and West-end. M., 217 Milkwood Road, S.E.

MANAGER; aged 40; married; no children; disengaged November 20. Davies, 11 Woodwell Crescent, Bristol.

MANAGER; qualified; permanency desired; disengaged. "Nux," Sunny Bank, Lettbridge Road, Southport.

ASSISTANT (25); qualified; 8½ years' experience in good-class Retail. "Chemist," Thornfield, Lancaster.

DISPENSER to Surgeon or Assistant to Chemist; aged 23; 7 years' experience. "Dispenser," 49 Sarnab Street, E.

AS Junior, in good Retail and Dispensing; aged 20; height 5 ft 9 in.; good experience. K., The Lodge, Llanvair, Ascot.

JUNIOR; 5 years' experience; good Dispenser; excellent references. J. H. T., Uxbridge, High Street, Uxbridge, Staffs.

SITUATION wanted; aged 21; thoroughly conversant with Patents, Sundries, &c. C. W., 106 Loughborough Road, S.W.

JUNIOR (22); 5 ft 9 in.; London preferred. "Statim," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT; well up in first-class Dispensing and Retail, Prescribing, Extracting. W., 103 Uxbridge Road, W.

MANAGER (Branch); registered; middle aged; good references. S. H., c/o Mr. Hardman, Chemist, Binley Road, Leeds.

MANAGEMENT (outdoors); 30; qualified; London experience; north preferred. Jones, 19 Broad Street, Blaenavon.

UNQUALIFIED (22); 5 ft. 9½ in.; West-end experience; good references; disengaged. Baker, 218 High Street, Brentford.

IMPROVER in Wholesale; 2½ years' experience; aged 21; height 5 ft. 10 in. Norton, 4 Trafalgar Road, Egremond, Cheshire.

ASSISTANT (23); 7 years' experience; indoors; £3 per month; good reference; abstainer. "Ipecac," 87 Wilton Street, Devonport.

JUNIOR (20); tall; disengaged; indoors; large town; good-class experience; time for study. "Orcet," 5 Kingsholm, Gloucester.

EVENING Employment in good-class business; outdoors. 222/34, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED; outdoor, or Manage Branch, with rooms; 24; active; references; disengaged. "Edinburgh," 27 Drayton Park, N.

ASSISTANT, aged 26; good references; unqualified; experienced; outdoors preferred. Brown, Suffolk Villa, Pelham Road, Colchester.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Continued.

DISPENSER to Surgeon; can Accouch, very nominal salary for short hours; good recommendations. Norman, 8 Green Lanes, Penge, S.E.

MANAGER or Dispenser (30); qualified; good experience (Wholesale and Retail) and references; "Alpha," 22 Richmond Road, Bayswater, W.

MANAGER (39); single; qualified; competent Dispenser and Prescriber; town or country. "Verax," 78 Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.

JUNIOR or Improver; abstainer; 5 years' experience good references; Manchester or Liverpool preferred. "Junior," 2 Dunkirk Lane, Halifax.

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ASSISTANT in good-class business (Birmingham preferred), in January, before it required; 7 years' good experience. Briokell, 29 Hagley Road, Stourbridge.

CHEMIST, aged 27, experienced, desires engagement in London or suburbs; outdoors; temporary or otherwise; disengaged. 1A Obelisk Buildings, Lewisham.

ASSISTANT (Indoors); unqualified; salary no object; time for study; large town preferred. "Cortex," c/o Mr. O. Page Dye, Central Pharmacy, Great Marlow.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper.—A lady requires re-engagement as above; experienced; good references; London or suburbs preferred. G., 189 East Dulwich Grove, S.E.

AS Manager or Assistant; qualified; over 20 years' good and varied experience; successful as Branch Manager. W. S. Jones, Springfield House, Rhilwderin, Newport-on-Usk.

MANAGER or Senior; would not object to travel; outdoors; qualified; aged 27; first-class London experience. O. B. Pickering, 10 Magdala Buildings, Weston-super-Mare.

MANAGEMENT wanted by a gentleman accustomed to conducting large businesses; aged 35; qualified. "Advance," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

OUTDOOR.—City or West-end preferred; in about a month; qualified; tall; aged 25; abstainer; good West-end experience; highest references. "Radix," 126 Albany Street, N.W.

JUNIOR (21); indoors; good Dispenser, active and obliging; with Pharmaceutical Chemist preferred; time for study and classes; small salary. M. A. Barclay, Farringdon Street.

GENTLEMAN, aged 26, with Austrian diploma, desires an appointment as Chemist's Assistant in London; speaks German, French, and English. Theodor Klein, 38 Finchbury Square, E.C.

AS Branch Manager or Assistant; outdoors; unqualified; 11 years' experience; good Prescriber and Tooth-extractor; married; abstainer; good references. "Areca," 8 Gilmour Street, Thornaby-on-Tees.

MANAGER or Locum to Druggist's Sundriesman (Glass department); no objection to travel occasionally; good connection with shippers, &c. 223/40, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A MAN, accustomed to City and Store trade, is open to an engagement; great experience in buying and management; aged 43; good appearance, and not afraid of work. A. B., c/o Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street.

TO Surgeons and Chemists.—Wanted, immediately, 2 evenings' work, from 6 o'clock, of experienced man; Minor qualification; capable of taking charge in absence of principal; Surgeon preferred, where good insight into Midwifery may be gained; S.W. preferred. Apply, stating salary, to "Medicus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A MECHANICAL Dentist and Operator, of 10 years' experience; desires to call weekly upon a Chemist and Dentist, would undertake the preparing for, making, fitting, &c., of artificial sets, crowning, gold-filling, &c.; first-class testimonials; liberal commission allowed. F. c/o Messrs. Taylor, Dental Depot, 29 Poland Street, Oxford Street, London, W.

LOCUM (35); qualified; abstainer; disengaged. "Minor," 8 Castle Street East, W.

UNTIL 6 P.M.; aged 28 (outdoors); experienced. "Chemist," 92 Leighton Road, N.W.

DISPENSER; qualified; whole or part-time. M., c/o Lancaster, 235 High Holborn.

AS Assistant in brisk business (27); outdoors. Jones, 92 Leighton Road, N.W.

LOCUM; aged 29; qualified; experienced; good references. Glover, 21, Prince Street, Cheltenham.

JUNIOR; qualified; disengaged. "Minor," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER; Prescribe, Dispense, Extract; town or Mixed country; married. "Rhet," 54 Rope Walk, Ipswich.

YOUNG man speaking French and English, wants situation as Assistant; country and town experience. 4 Wynne Road, Brixton.

WHOLESALE; Wet or Dry; good London experience. "Alpha," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR; aged 21½; 7 years' experience; height 5 ft. 9 in.; good references and experience. Apply, Soanes, Hampton, Middlesex.

MANAGER or Assistant; disengaged; qualified; experienced, 224/16, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

DISPENSER; qualified; London preferred; outdoor; town and country experience; aged 30. "Hydrastin," 141 Gladstone Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

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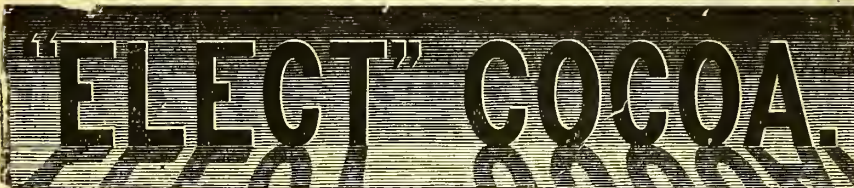
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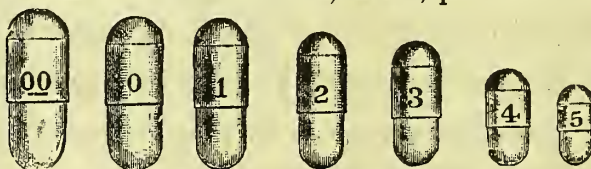
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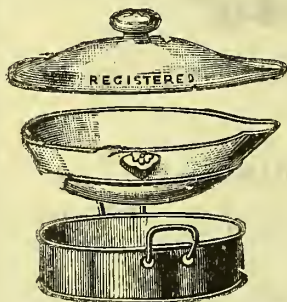
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Hill, A. S., & Son
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Loffhouse & Saltmar
Moller, P.
Smith, T. J.
Robinson & Co.
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Woolley, Sons & Co.

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Essence)

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Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.
Leo & Co.
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Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Wood, Cooper & Co.

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Crawshaw & Co.
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Guest, T., & Co.
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Southwell, C., & Co.
Warwick Brothers

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Solport Bros.

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Mumford, S. G.

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Bronnley, H., & Co.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lakeman, J. J.
Muelch, H. C.
Sprin, B. C. (Dorothy)
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Thompson & Capper
Warwick Bros., Wilson, A.
Woods, W. (Aroca Nut)

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Fletcher Bros. & Co.
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Grindley & Co. (Lim.)
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Mason, O. F., & Co.
National Chemicals Co.
Sanitas Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Star Chemical Co.
Tyrer, Thos., & Co.

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Chemists' Mineral Water
Association (Lim.)
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Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
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Hanbury & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Idris & Co.
Kay Bros. (Lim.)
Lynch & Co. (Lim.)
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, R. C.
Quelch, H. C.
Sanger & Sons
Schmitze & Co.
Tidman & Son
Toogood W.
Wood, Vincent Young, J.

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DYES, &c.

Crawshaw & Co.
Hartick & Co. (Lim.)

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Hockin, Wilson & Co. (Farina)
Martin, Maria (Nun)
Oscar, Moenich & Co.

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Friedlander, A.
Gent & Co.
Orme & Co.

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Elliman, Sons & Co.

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Sanger & Son
Warne & Co.

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Beecham, T.
Boehm, F.
Boulton, J., & Co.
Brady & Hinchliffe (Lim.)
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

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Idris & Co.
May & Baker (Lim.)
Newball & Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Raysonson & Howell
Tyrer, F. (Anchovy)
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.

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Boehm, F.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Chiris, A.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Cooking & Co. (Japan Pepper)
Dodge & O'Leary
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke
Lewis, M.
May & Baker (Lim.)
Robert Freres
Sozio & Andrioli
Schlesinger, L.
Stevenson & Howell
Tombarel Freres
Treat, R. C.
Vogt, G., & Co.
Wright Bros.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHER

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White, A., & Sons
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O'Leary, B. J. P. Co.
Drysdale, W., & Co.
Evans, Leach & Webb
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil
Vogt G., & Co.

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Denaeys's Peptone and Ex-
tract of Meat Co. (Lim.)
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Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)
Mason, G., & Co. (Lim.)
Wyeth, J., & Brother

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Anderson & Co.
Barber, G., & Co.
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.
Moss & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Vogt, G., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

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Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co. (Lim.)
Marriott, R., & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Maw, S. Son & Thompson

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Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Ld.)
Mawson, Swan & Weddell
Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

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Mather, W.
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Tunbridge & Wright
Wilson, S.

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Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Idris & Co.
Liebig Co.
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Lynch & Co.
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Bromley, C.

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Potter & Clarke

HERB BEER MIXTS

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Leath & Keene
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Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Symes & Co.
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Hockin, Wilson & Co.
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Spiron, C. | The
Toogood, W.

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Robinson & Sons
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Gibson, R., & Sons (Mantle)
Hill & Son
Jackson, T.
Kaimes & Co.
Warwick Bros.

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Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
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Oshie, Edwards & Norman, Ld.
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Pontifex & Wood (Lim.)
Werner & Pheideler (Knead-
ing and Sifting)

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Evans, Sons & Co.
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Henry, T. & W. (Oxalined)
Hill & Sons, A. S.
Washington Chemical Co.

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Anderson & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Kaiser's)
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Raines & Co.
Richardson, John, & Co. (Lei-
cester), Lim.
Robinson & Co.
The Lofodden Cod Liver Oil Co.
Wyleys & Co.

MANICURE PREP.

Dr. Paul's

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Perry & Co. (Fenou)

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Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)
Day & Son (Veterinary)

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Shirley, Proprietor.
Cocking & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Tyrer, P.

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Tyrer, Thomas, & Co.

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Boord & Son
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Harvey, J., & W., & Co.
Jones & Co.
Phillips, G., & Co.
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Ousebrough (Vaseline)
Grindley & Co. (Petroleum
Jelly)

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Shipkoff & Co.
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Barclay & Sons (Lim.)
Dee Oil Co. (Lim.)
Fuerst Bros. (Jelly)
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Preserv)
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Chemists' Association (Lim.)
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Grossmuth, J., & Sons
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Paton, Patient, candle Co.
Robert Freres
Rosa-Marine Mannig, Co.
Sainsbury, S. (Lav. Water)
Shirley, A. W.
Sozio & Andrioli
Tidman & Son
Tombarel Freres
Treat, H. C.
Truett, H. P. (Lim.)
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West, T. (Oxell's Monst)
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Ousebrough & Co.
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Ferris & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Giles Schacht & Co.
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Hewlett & Son
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Kingsford & Co.
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Learmonth, W. D. ("Nep-
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Orme, J., & Co.
Perken, Son & Raymont
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
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Wyleys & Co.

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Racham, Thomas
Bromley, C. (Gout and Rheu.)
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
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Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hill, A. S., & Son (Holloway's)
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Morison's
Newbery & Sons
Nicholls' Medical Hall
Richardson, J., & W., (Lim.)
Wand, S. (Pearl Coated)
Warner, W. B., & Co. (Coated)
Wride & Co. | Wyleys & Co.

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St. Dalmat
Seabury & Johnson (Lim.)

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Smith, T. H., & Co.

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Ford, Shapland & Co.
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Townsend, J.

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Howards & Sons
Zimmermann A. & M.

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Oldfield, Pattinson and Co

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Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.

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Smith, T. and H., and Co.

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Fuerst Bros.
Zimmermann, A. and M.

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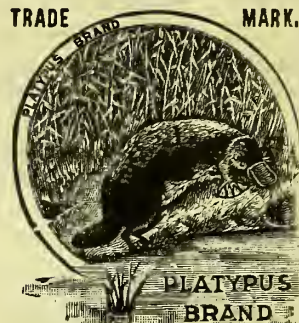
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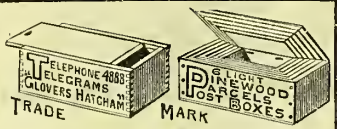
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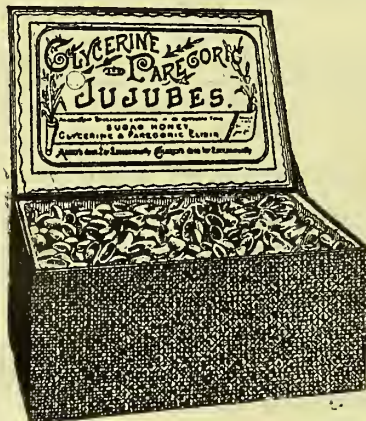
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HAVING now brought the Hypodermic "Tabloids" to a point of practical perfection as regards uniform solubility and physiological activity, we have for some time paid considerable attention to the subject of Hypodermic Syringes, with the view of modifying and improving them. As the result of our labours, we are now placing upon the market a new Hypodermic Syringe—The "Pure Aluminium" Hypodermic Syringe (B., W. & Co.'s Patent), which presents important advantages over the old form; improvements and advantages which, we feel assured, will be equally appreciated by the Physician, the Pharmaciaan, and the Dentist.

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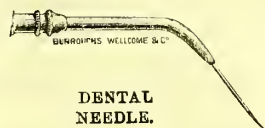


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The new instrument is aseptic, and specially adapted for use with all solutions intended for subcutaneous administration, and is not impaired by any climatic condition.

The perfectly aseptic packing with which the Syringe is fitted does not require any further lubrication than simply moistening with a little water, and when removed from the piston-rod may be thoroughly cleansed and purified; the barrel, after being rinsed out with absolute alcohol, is rendered perfectly aseptic.

The packing may be readily manipulated by adjusting the small nut situated directly beneath the knob of the piston-rod. The glass barrel of the Syringe is graduated on one side in minims indelibly marked in black, and on the other with metric scale—one cubic centimetre divided into millimetres—in red. It is well protected by a unique sheath of pure aluminium, which renders the Syringe absolutely incorrodible [and less than half the weight of the usual heavily-cased instruments.



DENTAL
NEEDLE.

AS A SYRINGE FOR DENTAL PRACTICE

it will be found very efficient, in that a solution of any temperature may be employed and considerable pressure brought to bear upon the piston-rod without any danger of injury or disarrangement to the packing. The Syringe can be quickly and easily taken to pieces and may be readily and perfectly sterilised with absolute alcohol.

The Pure Aluminium Hypodermic Syringes (B., W. & Co.'s Patent) are supplied, with two regulation needles, at 7/- each; or, with one regular and one dental needle, at 8/- each. Extra graduated barrels, to fit Syringe, supplied at 1/- each. Packings, 2/- per dozen. Incorrodible needles—Platinum and gold, 2/- each; platinum and iridium, 3/- each.

NEW "TABLOIDS."

We beg to call the attention of the Trade to the following new "Tabloids," which we have just added to our list:—

	In botts. of	Per doz.		In botts. of	Per doz.
Tabloids, Effervescent Cube and Belladonna	100	20/0	Tabloids, Tincture Gelsemii, 5 min.	48	4/6
" Tincture Cinchona Comp., 30 min.	100	16/0	" Arsenite Copper, 1-1000 gr.	100	7/8
" " " Simple, 30 "	25	8/6	" Tar, 1 gr. each	—	—
" " " " 30 "	100	14/0	" Soloids," Hydrarg. Perchlor. (1 in 1,000)	100	24/0
" " " " 30 "	36	7/6	" (One "Soloid" in a pint of water makes a solution of 1 in 1,000.)	25	8/6
" Hyocyamus, 10 min.	100	10/0	" Soloids," Iodic-Hydrarg. 1 gr.	100	16/0
" Aconite, 5 min.	100	8/6	" " " "	24	7/6
" Digitalis, 5 "	100	8/6			
" Gelsemii, 5 "	100	7/6			

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

"VASELINE" SOAPS.

DELICATELY PERFUMED Boxes of 3 dozen tablets.

UNSCENTED, MEDICINAL, &c. (in cartoons)

"VASELINE" TAR SOAP, 10 per cent. of tar, card boxes of 6 tablets.

Cheaper, Better, and more Profitable than any Soaps on the Market.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 42 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
Sole Proprietors and Makers of the "VASELINE" Preparations.

HAZELINE.

The distilled active principles of *Hamamelis virginica*. The most excellent results are afforded with Hazeline in the treatment of *piles*, *chilblains*, &c., also for colic in the head, sore throat, or irritable conditions of the skin. Our preparation is of the very highest standard quality, and may be relied upon.

HAZELINE CREAM

Is an elegant preparation of the colour and consistence of cream, and possesses the well-known anodyne and astringent properties of Hazeline with the emollient and protective action of "Lanoline." This preparation is considered by many medical practitioners to be superior to the ordinary Cold Cream of the pharmacist as an application for *roughness of the skin*, *chapping*, *irritation*, and for *weeping surfaces*, such as *eczema*, &c.

HAZELINE SUPPOSITORIES.

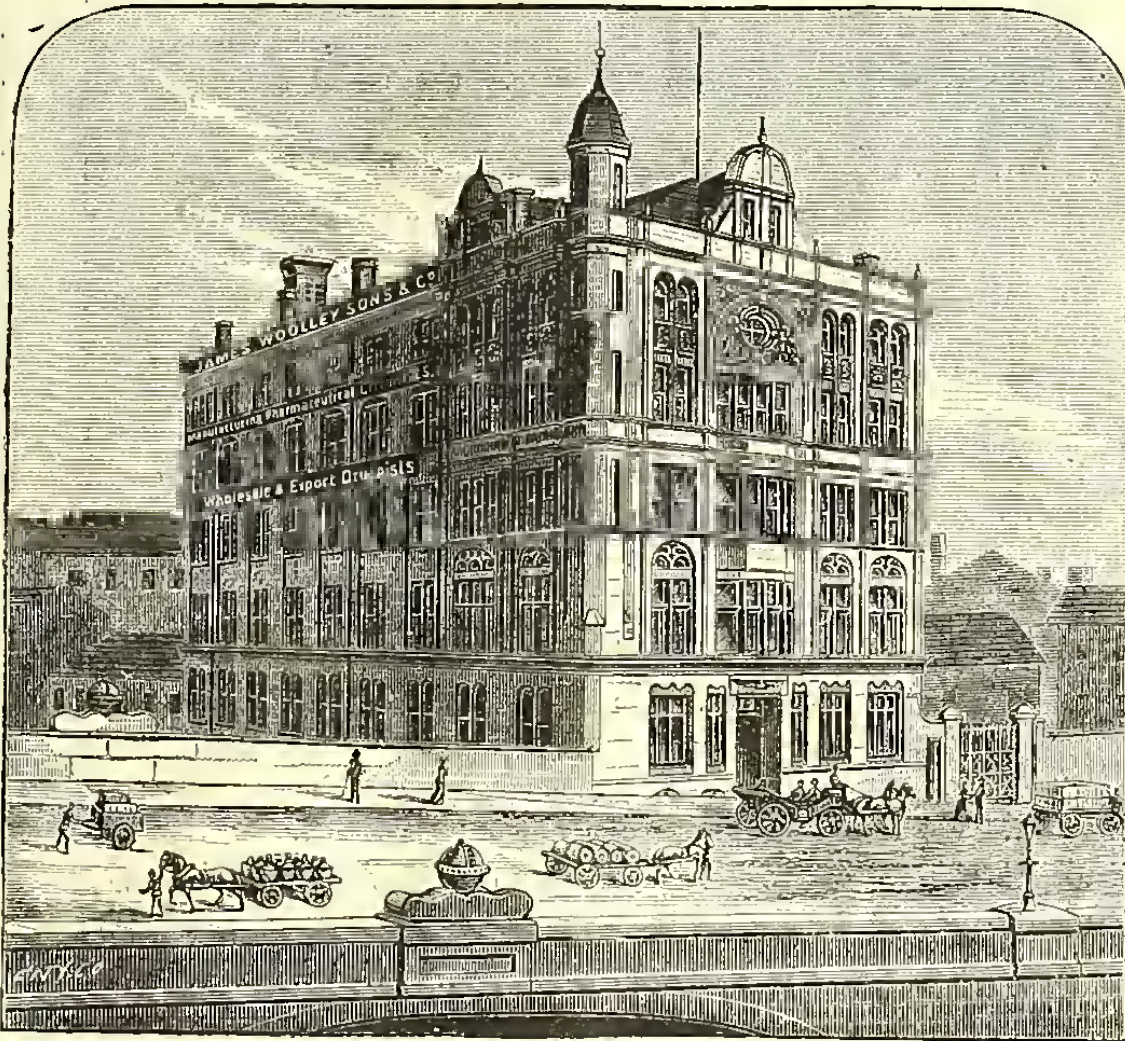
These are hollow cones of Cacao-butter filled with Hazeline; they afford a ready and convenient method of applying Hazeline to internal piles or the lining membrane of the vaginal channel. The Cacao-butter melts very readily, and the Hazeline is brought into intimate contact with the affected part.

HAZELINE COMPOUND SUPPOSITORIES

Are composed of Hamamelidin, Oxide of Zinc, and Cacao-butter. They are useful in treating anal fissure, pruritus ani, and fistula.

Hazeline is supplied to the Trade in 4-oz. and 1-lb. bottles, at 14/- and 42/- per doz.; Hazeline Cream is supplied in elegant glass jars at 14/-, and in 1 lb. bottles for dispensing at 60/- per doz.; Hazeline Suppositories and Compound Hazeline Suppositories are supplied in boxes of one dozen at 22/- per doz. boxes.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.



SPECIALITIES.

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.

Distilled from Volcanic Ammonia.

SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER.

Guaranteed of Official Strength.

The "Extra Pale" Cod-Liver Oil.

Free from fishy odour. Unchanged at 32° F.

PURE CRUSHED LINSEED.

Ground from Screened Seed.

Pure Yellow Beeswax.

In Bars, and in 1-lb., 1-cz., and 2-oz. Cakes.

LEVIGATED OINTMENTS.

By Steam Power.

TASTELESS COATED PILLS,

Soluble in Cold Water.

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS,

FLUID EXTRACTS,

SOLUBLE ESSENCES, &c.

JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO

New Warehouse and Offices:
VICTORIA BRIDGE;

Laboratories: Knowsley St., Cheetham,

Manchester



ESTABLISHED 1859 AS A MONTHLY. SINCE MARCH, 1838,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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BRANCH OFFICE, FINK'S BUILDINGS, MELBOURNE,
AUSTRALASIA.

Subscription 10s. per year, payable in advance, including a copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY next to be published, post free to every country in the world. New subscriptions should date from the commencement of any month.

Supplied only to persons connected with the Trade.
Single copies 4d. each.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED).

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Summary.

THE Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association (Limited) announce a dividend of 10 per cent., free of income-tax.

WE have received over a hundred renderings of the Australian prescription, and give a summary of them, with some comments.

MESSRS. PEARS's evening magic lantern display in Oxford Street is alleged to cause annoyance to a draper opposite, who has applied for an injunction.

A CORRESPONDENT points out, in reply to a letter last week, that the death-rate of chemists is above the normal for males in the ratio of 1,015 to 1,000.

WE report the election of five chemists and druggists to mayoralties, as well as a goodly list of them who have won seats on municipal councils. Three of the pharmaceutical mayoralties are over Welsh boroughs.

THE principal item of Irish news refers to the intention of the Pharmaceutical Council to test the question whether magistrates have the power to reduce penalties imposed on unqualified persons for the sale of poisons.

MACDONALD, the chemist's assistant who was last week charged at Malling with stealing from a chemist, has been further examined. He says his real name is William Shepperley, and that he has systematically obtained situations by means of forged testimonials, afterwards robbing his employers. We publish his portrait.

THE President of the Midland Counties Chemists' Association advocates a territorial representation on the Pharmaceutical Council, with the object of inducing more interest and combination in pharmaceutical affairs. A Birmingham chemist, who was present at the meeting, writes to us scoffingly in respect to it.

THE various sections of the Society of Chemical Industry have resumed work for the winter. At the London meeting Mr. Watson Smith described a new process for making nitrous oxide gas, and Professor Ramsay showed that absorbent cotton-wool yields a little acetic acid on destructive distillation, but the matter removed from it yields a large quantity.

AT the evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on Wednesday, Mr. Carteighe advocated that medical purchasers of poisons unknown to sellers should be treated as ordinary unknown persons. The discussion on the paper in which he expressed this view was somewhat general, and Mr. Carteighe, as President of the Society, refused to answer categorical questions put to him.

THE never-ceasing difficulties and inconveniences resulting from the seven protective tariffs in the Australasian colonies form the subject of an Editorial article. Other articles deal with the provision of an orphan fund for the orphans of members or associates of the Pharmaceutical Society exclusively, which has been resolved upon by the Pharmaceutical Council, and with the curious divergence of opinion on the Australian prescription, which we published in facsimile a fortnight ago.

POST-CARD COMPETITIONS.

WE propose to initiate a new series of post-card competitions, which will be open to subscribers and their employés and members of their families. The first of the series is open during the present month, and its object is to secure ideas, plans, sketches, or suggestions for

A CHRISTMAS DISPLAY

of goods of any kind generally sold by chemists and druggists. The display may take the form of an effective window-dressing, counter-arrangement, or any other scheme which will give prominence to the goods, which will be consistent with the season, and encourage trade or draw custom. We shall give a guinea to the person who sends in the best idea, plan, sketch, or suggestion on a post-card, reserving the right to bestow a suitable recognition upon three or more next in order of merit. Post-cards will be received from November 7 to November 30, but we ask those who compete to begin early in the month. We do not exclude from the competition any ideas which have been carried out by chemists in past Christmas seasons. These will be treated on their merits. Nor do we place any limit upon the number of post-cards which a person may send in, but the rule is strict as regards "one idea on one post card."

Competitors will please use white post-cards if they send any sketch.

THE PHARMACY AND POISON LAWS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Price 2s. 6d. Post-free, 2s. 9d.

THIS is the most complete conspectus of the laws governing pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the United Kingdom which has ever appeared. It contains the text of all the statutes (Great Britain and Ireland), and full comments and illustrative cases. Also Hansard's reports of the debates in Parliament before the Pharmacy Acts of 1868 and 1869 were passed, and the *Law Times* reports of the case of the limited company which was argued up to the House of Lords. In appendices are given details of the Pharmacy Laws of the Australasian Colonies, of Canada, and of Cape Colony.

The book is obtainable through the usual wholesale houses.

English News.

Influenza.

Already cases of influenza are cropping up here and there in London. They are said to be true influenza, too.

Beecham's Advertisements on Sails.

At Eastbourne, last week, Charles Hide was summoned for exhibiting Beecham's pills advertisements on the sails of his boat on the beach. The summons was issued under the by-laws regulating the beach. On the application of the defendant's representative, the case was adjourned for a fortnight, on condition that the sails containing the advertisements should not be exhibited in the meantime.

Drug Contracts.

Mr. E. Millhouse, chemist and druggist, New Road, Gravesend, has been appointed chemist to the Gravesend Board of Guardians for the ensuing quarter. Mr. F. Steadman, High Street, Ashford, Kent, has been appointed chemist and druggist to the Ashford Local Board.

How the Government Treats its Dispensers.

Mr. G. C. Ewing, dispenser in charge of medical stores at the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, has been granted a pension of 175*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per annum after forty years' service.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Coin.

At the Lambeth Police Court, last week, George Collins, *alias* Collier, 58, was committed for trial on a charge of uttering counterfeit coin. Only a few days before the present offence he had been released from prison upon ticket-of-leave for a similar offence. On this occasion the prisoner went to the shop of Mr. William Wills, a chemist, of the Camberwell Road, and purchased a seidlitz powder, for which he tendered what appeared to be a half-crown. The complainant gave change, and after the prisoner had left found that the coin was base. A few days after, the prisoner again came to the shop, and asked for a seidlitz powder, and put down in payment a counterfeit half-crown. Finding he was detected, the prisoner called out, "Never mind the change," and ran into the street. He was pursued and given into custody. A warder at Holloway Prison proved that in 1881 the prisoner was convicted at the Central Criminal Court for uttering counterfeit coins and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

A Highly Improper Remedy.

The Coroner for Birmingham, on Wednesday of last week, held an inquiry respecting the death of Frederick Charles Phillips, aged 6 months, whose parents reside in Vincent Street, Balsall Heath. The child had suffered from bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs, and the mother had given him a small dose of a patent soothing-syrup. Dr. Bryce, who examined the body after death, said there was sufficient healthy lung left to have carried on life, and if professional advice had been called in the disease might have been cured. The remedy supplied was a highly improper and injurious one. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

Medical Education of Women.

There is a growing feeling in religious circles that the old methods of evangelising in India and other countries are capable of large reform, and the direction in which most good is expected is the encouragement of women to become medical missionaries. We observe that there is a Zenara Medical College at 58 St. George's Road, S.W., in close association with which is the Pimlico Hospital for Women and Children. Here there is a school of materia medica, pharmacy, &c., where ladies and nurses are taught prescribing, dispensing, and the methods of applying remedies. The student, says the prospectus, learns how to make solutions, mixtures, pills, powders, spirits, tinctures, infusions, and decoctions. The chemical principles involved in the various processes are explained. Lectures are given twice a week, and the course of instruction, which extends over a period of six months, is recognised by the various licensing boards.

Mr. Fernando Again.

On Tuesday, in the Westminster County Court, the case of Grimwade v. Fernando came before Judge Bayley by way of a judgment summons. The defendant, Mr. Frank Fernando, said he still carried on his chemist's business at Victoria Street, Westminster, but had several other judgments against him, one being due in a few days. His Honour: How much is that for? The Defendant: 2*l.* His Honour made an order of committal suspended for one month, but at defendant's request extended it to six weeks.

A Dishonest Errand-boy.

At the Mistle Police Court, on Monday, Walter Ernest Larter, an errand-boy, was charged with having, on November 2, stolen 5*s.* from the till in the shop of Mr. William Mann, chemist, of Clacton-on-Sea. The prosecutor (who affirmed instead of taking the oath) said he had missed money from his till, and consequently marked one pound's worth of silver and put the key in a secret drawer, where he usually kept it. On the date named he saw the lad from his office go to this secret drawer and take the key, and he afterwards heard the chink of money. At the police station two florins and one shilling were found upon the prisoner. These he identified as a portion of what he had marked. The prisoner pleaded guilty. In consideration of his youth the Magistrate, after warning the boy, said he would bind over the boy's father in the sum of 10*l.* to bring his son up for judgment when called upon.

Risks in the Travelling Medicine Trade.

At the Newport (Mon.) Police Court, on November 3, three young black men applied to the Bench for advice and assistance under the following circumstances:—The tallest and apparently the eldest of the trio said he was a native of Boston, U.S.A., and wished to invoke the aid of the law in obtaining wages legally due to himself and friends from a Dr. Dexter, who had a place of business in Cardiff at present, but who was in the habit of travelling about from town to town. About a fortnight ago "Dr. Dexter" engaged four black men to travel about with him and live in his tents. Dexter had three tents, one being a consulting-room, the second a bedroom, and the third a kitchen. Dexter sold bottles of stuff which was supposed to be an infallible cure for toothache, neuralgia, &c. The speaker took a miniature bottle of the compound from his pocket, and said it was warranted to effect an instantaneous cure. He handed the bottle to the magistrates' clerk for his personal use. It appeared that the doctor was from Texas, and he had lately pitched his tent at Pontlottyn. He sent the three blacks to Tredegar to distribute bills, stating he would be there on the following day. Instead of going to Tredegar he went with his wife to Cardiff, whilst the goods were sent to Newport. The result was that the three blacks were left without money or food at Tredegar, but they afterwards followed the tents, &c., to Newport. In reply to the Mayor, applicant said they had not had any breakfast that morning, consequently his Worship directed the Head Constable to render them what assistance he could in helping them out of their immediate distress. The Mayor also told the blacks that they might hold any of the doctor's goods until their wages were paid.

Chemist's Assistant Committed on a Charge of Libel

Mark Frater, a chemist's assistant (on the Register), has been committed for trial by the Portsmouth Magistrates on a charge of sending a libellous letter to the colonel commandant at the Eastney Barracks concerning the master tailor employed there, alleging improper conduct on the part of the latter towards his (Mr. Frater's) wife. In court both Mr. and Mrs. Frater asserted the truth of the charge he had made, but the Magistrate refused to hear the case on its merits, saying his only duty was to consider (1) whether the letter was written by the defendant, and (2) whether it was libellous. The circumstances would be for the consideration of a jury. The defendant was committed to the Assizes on his own recognisances of 50*l.*

A Druggist Charged with Theft.

Herbert Cattermole (24), of New Road, Battersea, described as a druggist, but not on the Register, was charged at the Lambeth Police Court on November 4 with stealing and

ceiving two 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and four 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bank of England notes, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gold, and a gold ring, the property of George Chambers. The prosecutor said in August last he drew the notes in question from the Birkbeck Bank and placed them in a tin box. On August 6 they were missing. The prisoner used to visit the landlord of the house in Henry Street, Kennington, where he was then lodging. The prosecutor alleged that two notes had been changed by the prisoner at the Two Brothers Tavern, New Road, Battersea, and it was attempted to show that these were two of the missing notes. Mr. Biron remanded the prisoner, but consented to take two bails in 25 $\frac{1}{2}$. for his appearance, which were tendered and accepted.

Death of a Lady from Chloroform.

An inquest was held at Cromer on November 5, respecting the death of the wife of Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P. (daughter of Sir John Lubbock), who was found dead in bed. When found she was clutching in her right hand a bottle which had contained chloroform, and a handkerchief. She had bought 2 oz. of chloroform on the previous day from Mr. David Dallev, chemist and druggist, Cromer. She had suffered lately from sleeplessness and headache. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Robbing Employers.

At the Birmingham Police Court on November 7, James Birch, aged 27, was charged with stealing twenty-eight calico polishing-buffs, 30 lbs. of cyanide of potassium, eleven brushes, and nine bars of polish from his employers, Messrs. Canning & Co., chemists, Great Hampton Street. Thomas Wood was charged with unlawfully receiving the goods. Both men confessed their guilt, and were sent to gaol for three months with hard labour.

The Supply of Chloride of Lime to Local Boards.

At the meeting of the West Cowes Local Board last week, a letter was read from Mr. W. H. Hewett, chemist, stating that he saw by the newspaper reports that the supply of chloride of lime was under consideration, and he should be glad to serve the Board. Messrs. Hewitt & Son had been supplying it, but it seemed to him more fitting that an article like this, on which, to a great extent, the health of the town depended, should be supplied by a chemist who was in a position to know what he was selling, rather than by a grocer or other tradesman—(laughter)—who could not be expected to know if the article contained 15 or 30 per cent. of chlorine. Mr. Mundell moved that tenders be called for. This was seconded by Mr. Hewitt, but he afterwards said he believed the Board had already resolved that they should not ask for tenders. Mr. Atkey said at the present time the Board's officers were able to buy this article where they considered it most advisable, and he moved that the present system be continued. Seconded by Mr. Fellows, sen., and carried, Mr. Mundell withdrawing his motion.

Advertising Ideas.

The following is cut from the *Spalding Free Press* :—

CORN DESTROYER—Why suffer from corns when a box or jar of Corn Destroyer by J. SMITH, entler and grinder, 13 South Street, SLEAFORD, will effectually remove them never to return. This great secret has only been discovered by deep study, and J. S. offers to return 2s. to any person who can prove that the ointment has been unsuccessful. [Then follow directions for use, price, &c.] N.B.—Umbrellas re-covered from 1s. upwards. Gibson, chemist, agent for Spalding.

The following is quoted from a price-list issued by Jesse Williams & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, Cardiff :—

As we hope to be amongst you, as guardians of your health, for many a long day yet, it will not pay us to sell goods which will not give satisfaction. In medicine quality is the first consideration, but don't you forget that if you give 25s. for a sovereign you give too much. Firms who talk of quality only, and stick up the price above the reach of the masses, are no better than firms who sell inferior drugs at a low rate. The one is a humbug and the other is a swindler.

Our idea is to sell the best article at a price profitable to ourselves, and yet within the reach of everybody. To put it short, 20s. for a pound is the game that pays in the long run.

We started our show in January, 1885. Since then we have served over 1,000,000 (one million) customers. It is evident there is something about our business very different to the regular run of chemists.

We may say the Proprietor comes of a family of very successful chemists

—Mr. D. P. Roberts, chemist, North End, Croydon (far away the biggest concern in the neighbourhood); Mr. Prosser Roberts, pharmaceutical chemist, 13 Church Street, Camberwell, and 239 Walworth Road, London (also the biggest concern in that neighbourhood); and Mr. Jesse Williams, whom you all know about here, were all brought up under the same roof; but, then, we didn't leave our ideas in the roof, neither did we lock them up in the back parlour, but we have given them to the people, and in return the people have liberally patronised us.

Will you give us a turn? You will. Thank you.

Defective Durham Drugs.

The Durham County Analyst (Mr. W. F. K. Stock), in his quarterly report, says :—"A sample of spirit of nitrous ether, purchased and paid for as the standard article, was found to be deficient in the essential nitrous ether to the extent of no less than 60 per cent., after the very generous allowance of 20 per cent. had been made for 'lost by evaporation.' A sample of tincture of rhubarb was analysed, in which 14.50 per cent. of the proof spirit had been replaced by water."

Mr. Sargent's Letters.

Mr. Sargent is adding to his anxieties by looking after the enforcement of the Excise laws as well as the Pharmacy Act. Mr. James Lees, of Lees Road, Oldham, sends us the following communication in the familiar handwriting :—

November 1, 1892.

Violations of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, in the plurality of shops, &c. by one person or persons, with violations of the Excise Act, 1890, section 9, in the plurality of licences.

LICENCES.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired to state this subject has been transferred by the Home Secretary to the Inland Revenue Commissioners in the settlement, the Act 1890 not admitting of plural, off. or wholesale and retail licences together. Your attention is earnestly demanded. Further reference to the Town Council, Police, and Excise, &c., &c.

Yours truly,

Mr. James Lees.

G. W. SARGENT.

Alleged Fraud on Chemists.

The man Robert Williams, who, as reported last week, was charged with cheating a chemist and other tradesmen at Bamber Bridge by buying some trifling article, paying for it with one coin and then with another, transferring only a part of the change to its proper owner, was, on November 4, committed to the Preston Sessions for trial, there being a long list of previous convictions against him. Prisoner had been found guilty of a similar offence at the Manchester Assizes, and committed to gaol for eighteen months, having only just completed his term of imprisonment.

Purchasing Poison.

At Islington, on Monday evening, Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an inquiry touching the death of Sarah Elizabeth Gurl (53), a widow, employed as a domestic servant in the Essex Road. It transpired that she had bought from the shop of Mr. W. McGeorge, 346 Essex Road, a packet of "Cobra vermin-killer"—a preparation of the chemist's own making, which contained, he said, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of strychnine per packet. The deceased was known as Mr. Jackson's servant, and had previously purchased similar packets for the destruction of vermin, for which she said she wanted another packet. The deceased signed the poison-sales book as "Mary Coombe," and every requirement of the law was observed, the packet being duly labelled. The Coroner: These precautions the chemist is bound by law to take, but you may take a ginger-beer bottle to an oilman's and have it filled with carbolic acid enough to kill a dozen people without let or hindrance of any kind, and no question will be asked.

The *Daily Chronicle's* comment on this case is curious, to say the least. The *Chronicle* confirms the statement that carbolic acid can be obtained with absurd ease, and adds :—"It would be a pity if it were otherwise, for it is an excellent disinfectant, and it is useless for the purposes of such men as Neill. But packets which contain 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of strychnine in each should only be sold when there is a witness to certify to the purpose for which the poison is required. The law was fully complied with in the case, but it is obviously defective."

Chemist's Suicide at Guildford.

An inquest was held at Guildford, on November 2, on the body of Frederick Bevis Bingley, aged 54, chemist, of the High Street, who on Tuesday last week was found dead in bed, examination subsequently showing that he had taken a considerable quantity of prussic acid. It was stated that deceased was in pecuniary difficulties, and owed his landlord more than nine months' rent. He had promised to give up possession of the shop on the previous Monday, and told his landlord on the evening of that day that his only alternative was the Union. The latter stated at the inquest that he asked him if he had any friends who would assist him. Deceased replied that he only had one brother, and it would be useless for him to see him, as they had not been friends for many years. Witness then asked him if he would allow him (witness) to see his brother, to which the deceased gladly assented. He then gave witness his brother's address, and he took a train to Barner, saw his brother, and explained to him the deceased's difficulties. His brother said that he had already rendered all the assistance he could, and that he was not in a position to help the deceased further. The deceased's brother gave witness a sovereign for him. Witness got back to Guildford about half-past 9 in the evening, when he saw the deceased and told him the result of his interview. Deceased said, "Then it's all up with me," and asked whether he was to go out that night. Witness told him that he would rather he did so, and gave him half a sovereign in addition to the other sovereign to pay his hotel expenses for the night. Deceased said it would be a great favour if witness would allow him to remain until the morning. Witness gave the deceased permission to remain, and promised to see him at 9 o'clock the following morning. At 7 o'clock the next morning witness saw blue smoke issuing from the deceased's kitchen chimney, and at half-past 8 Mr. Currington came across the road and spoke to witness, saying that he thought there must be something wrong with Mr. Bingley, as the boy could not obtain admittance. Witness called the boy in, and from what he stated witness went to the police-station. Accompanied by a police-sergeant, witness went back to the house. On the top floor in the front room they found the deceased lying dead in bed. Witness did not notice any bottles near the deceased.

Medical evidence showed that the deceased died from taking prussic acid.

The Coroner then read the following letter which the deceased had addressed to Mr. H. Portsmouth, the relieving-officer:—

12 High Street, October 29, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—Will you be so good as to send me on Monday morning an order for a luncheon to the workhouse for that date (October 31)? Please state the latest hour for entering. I declare myself as requiring shelter at that date.

Yours truly,

F. B. BINGLEY.

The Coroner said that at the bottom of this letter the deceased signed his name, "F. B. Bingley, aged 53, born at Pinhos, Devon." The deceased had written another letter addressed to Mrs. Spock, who was in the habit of doing housework for him. The letter, which was found on the mantelpiece of the room in which deceased died, ran as follows:—

I leave you the only penny I have and my favourite ring. Will you take my clothes, giving receipt for what you think useful for you? Also a good character if asked for. Pick out all the photographs you like, and burn the others. Will you have the hair and ring buried with my body? It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all. Let my body be buried as a pauper in unconsecrated ground, with no funeral service, no mourners, and peace and charity for us all.

Your obedient friend,

F. B. BINGLEY.

The foreman asked what had become of the sovereign and half-sovereign which Mr. Newham had given the deceased. Mr. T. Hook (the Coroner's officer) said that he had thoroughly searched the deceased's premises in company with the Coroner, but could not find the money. Perhaps when the furniture in the house was cleared out the money might be found.

The Coroner, in summing up, said he thought there could not be any doubt in the mind of the jury as to the insanity of the deceased at the time he committed the rash act. Men held life too dearly to take it away when they were in their proper senses, and his experience was that in almost every case of suicide the deceased were more or less insane. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

Deficient Seidlitz powders.

At Dewsbury Police Court on Friday the Heckmondwike Co-operative Society was summoned for selling seidlitz-powders not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, and Mr. Redfearn, secretary of the Society, appeared. The powders were purchased at the branch stores at Hightown by Inspector Bridge. On being analysed they were found to be deficient by $8\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Mr. Hines, of Bradford, appeared for the makers, and stated that there was not the slightest intention of the makers or the Society to defraud; the powders were made before the law was altered with regard to the preparation of the purchased article. The Chairman (Mr. F. Ellis) said he was of the same opinion, and the Society was simply ordered to pay the nominal fine of 1s. and costs.

Irish News.

The Reduction of Penalties.

The recent decision of the Magistrate at Templemore, who refused to increase the fine of 1s. to 5l. in the case of a grocer selling a scheduled poison, as reported last week, raises a nice point, which is to be tested in the law-courts. Section 30 of the Pharmacy Act of 1875 says the offender "shall for every such offence be liable to pay a penalty of five pounds." But section 15 of the Pharmacy Act Amendment Act, 1890, says, "shall for every such offence be liable to pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds." The Magistrate holds that the insertion of the words "not exceeding" invests him with a discretionary power to inflict a fine of less than five pounds, and that, as section 23 of the Amendment Act provides, "This Act and the principal Act shall be read together and construed as one Act," he is at liberty to apply such discretion in prosecutions brought under section 30 of the original Act of 1875.

The Druggist's Licence not Valid in Victoria.

An Irish registered chemist and druggist, in the person of Mr. Thomas McDowell, late of Bangor, co. Antrim, now residing at Ballarat, South Australia, has been refused a certificate as a dealer in poisons by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, the reason assigned being "that in view of former decisions of the Board, this qualification could not be recognised." Mr. McDowell is registered as a chemist and druggist under the Amendment Act of 1890. The Victoria Board of Pharmacy accept the licence of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Tempting Chemists.

A provincial doctor, formerly a chemist, has been endeavouring, under an assumed name, to obtain medical advice from unqualified people in Dublin, and shows himself anxious that they should accept a fee. We have not heard of any victims.

Prizes.

At the recent distribution of prizes in connection with the schools of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, the following were awarded:—For *Chemistry*—M. J. Carroll and E. W. Siberry (equal), first prize, medals and cheques. *Practical Chemistry*—H. Eardley, first prize, medal and cheque; H. F. Conyngham, second prize, certificate and cheque. *Pharmacy*—R. M. Hamilton, first prize, medal and cheque; H. B. S. Montgomery, second prize, certificate and cheque. *Materia Medica*—E. J. Moore, first prize, medal and cheque; E. A. Meeke, second prize, certificate and cheque.

Scotch News.

A Chemist's Wife Divorced.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Saturday, Andrew Ferguson McAdam, chemist (no^t, however, on the register of chemists and druggists), 514 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, sought a divorce from his wife, Jane Taylor or McAdam, supposed to be at Holland, Manitoba. Pursuer said he was 31 years of age, and was married to defender in June, 1881. Three months after marriage he noticed there were occasional outbursts of intoxication. She pawned his goods, and since 1883 has had a child of which he was not the father. He forgave that, thinking it would be a turning-point in her life. She broke out again and cleared the house. When he spoke to her about this she swallowed vermin-killer, and her life was saved with difficulty. He again furnished the house, in order to help her to reform, but she cleared it out a third time. After that she went to live with her father, and had frequently declined to go back to her husband. Lord Low granted a divorce.

Dundee News.

Dundee will shortly be lighted with electricity. Messrs. J. Hardie & Son have decided to adopt the new illuminant, which will doubtless prove much healthier than gas-lighting.

Restricting the Gaiety.

The committee of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association has decided to forego the annual *conversazione* this year, and to unite with the Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club in holding an assembly in the Literary Institute on December 9, 1892. Tickets are to be sold at popular prices—gentlemen 7s. 6d., ladies 5s., apprentices 3s. Surplus proceeds are to be equally divided between the two Associations, to be employed for the furtherance of their respective objects.

The Edinburgh Local Committee

of the Pharmaceutical Conference have now made up a statement of the income and expenditure in connection with the Conference meeting and it is highly satisfactory, showing, as it does, a balance on hand amounting to nearly 302. A meeting of the committee will be held shortly to consider as to the disposal of the surplus.

MUNICIPAL HONOURS.

Councillor W. Parkinson, of the firm of R. Parkinson & Sons, chemists, Burnley, was on November 9 made an alderman, and unanimously re-elected Mayor of Burnley. Whilst in the Council he has given his attention specially to the sanitary work of the borough.

Mr. Councillor Jonathan Phillips was returned for the fifth time for All Saints' Ward, Wigan, by 559 votes to his opponent's 175. Mr. Phillips has been Chairman of the Sanitary Committee for several years, and is looked upon as a somewhat advanced sanitarian.

Three of the newly-elected Welsh mayors are chemists and druggists. Mr. E. Ceredig Evans, who was on Wednesday elected Mayor of Cardigan, is the son of Captain John Evans, of New Quay. Born in 1852, he was apprenticed to Mr. J. D. Treharne, chemist, of Cardiff, and, proceeding to London, qualified at an early age. Succeeding to the business of the late Mr. John Williams, chemist, High Street, Cardigan, seventeen years ago, he has conducted it successfully up to the present time. He has held a seat in the Town Council for over seven years; is a director of the Cardigan Gas Company and of the Cardigan Mercantile Company, and vice-chairman of the Burial Board.

Mr. John Llewellyn, Mayor of Cowbridge, was born in that town on March 19, 1844. He was articled at an early age to his uncle, Mr. Thomas Lister, chemist, of Cowbridge, and in the ordinary course qualified as a chemist and druggist, becoming later a pharmaceutical chemist by examination. On Mr. Lister's death in 1874, Mr. Llewellyn succeeded to his business, which he has since carried on very successfully. He was a councillor of the old corporation of Cowbridge, which was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1866, and he

was the only member of that body who succeeded in being elected on the new council. He is a director of the Cowbridge Gas Company and of the Glamorgan Steam Joinery Company.

Mr. Alderman Jenkin William Evans, the Mayor of Lampeter, was born at Glanbran Farm, in the parish of Cilcennia. After receiving his education at Aberayron Grammar School and at the Jasper House Grammar School, Aberystwith, he was apprenticed to the late Mr. Wm. Griffith, chemist, Aberayron. Upon the completion of his term he removed to London, where he remained for a few years. In 1857 he commenced business at Lampeter as a chemist and druggist, and has been very successful. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, having been a member of the old Local Board for a great number of years, and also a member of the Town Council since the incorporation of the borough in 1884, as well as one of its first aldermen.

Mr. Alderman William Monnt has been re-elected Mayor of Canterbury; Mr. Arthur G. Gamble has been chosen for Grantham; Mr. George Strawson for Bishop's Castle; Mr. Jonathan Slater for Wells (third time); Mr. Alderman D. J. Paterson for Mansfield; Mr. Alderman Wild for Hyde (second year); Mr. Alderman William Merry for Ilkeston; and Mr. Alfred Ream for King's Lynn.

Mr. J. J. Perkins, chemist and druggist, has been for the third time returned unopposed to the Lichfield City Council.

Mr. E. H. Dyer, pharmaceutical chemist, has been unanimously elected to fill a vacancy in the Honiton Town Council.

Mr. Andrew Thompson, chemist, has been re-elected to the Carlisle Town Council.

Mr. T. C. Lamb, chemist, High Street, Chatham, has been elected as a Liberal member for the St. Mary's Ward to the Chatham Town Council.

Mr. Valentine Norman, chemist and druggist, Godalming, has been elected to the new Council of the lately-formed extended borough.

Mr. R. E. Smith, who has been elected a member of the Hastings Town Council, is a native of the town, having been born at the dispensary in High Street, where his father was dispenser for years. Mr. Smith acted as dispensing assistant for many years.

Mr. H. A. Costerton, senior partner in the firm of Headland & Co., Brighton, was returned at the head of the poll for the West Ward at the recent municipal election.

In Scotland.

Mr. John Andrew, chemist, Camnock, has been elected a burgh commissioner.

Mr. R. A. McIvor, chemist, has been elected a member of the Eyemouth burgh commission.

Councillor Charles Hicks, chemist, Rothesay, has again been returned to the town council.

Mr. David Lamont, chemist, Inchinnan Road, Renfrew, is one of the new councillors for the burgh.

Ex Bailie J. C. Sharp, chemist, Musselburgh, who had long been a councillor and magistrate of the burgh, but retired some months ago owing to ill-health, has again been elected to the council and appointed a magistrate.

Mr. David S. Robertson, chemist, has been returned at the top of the poll in the first ward of the Royal Burgh of Ratherglen, N.B., as their representative in the Town Council.

Mr. William Doig, chemist, Dundee, has been raised to the magistracy of the burgh. One half the present occupants of the magisterial bench of this ancient royal burgh are chemists—Messrs. Ferrier, McKinnon, and Doig, who hold the first, second, and third bailiements respectively.

ENGLISH-DRAWN OIL OF SWEET ALMONDS.—The United States Consul in Liverpool recently received orders from his Government to inquire into the manufacture of oil of sweet almonds in England. He reports that two London firms, whom he names, seem to be the principal, if not the only, firms in England engaged in this business. The kernels are crushed by hydraulic pressure, and from the cake thus formed the oil is distilled. The same process is carried on in Havre; but it is said that there the kernel of the peach is used instead of the almond, and that, consequently, the oil is cheaper in price and not so good.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

FATAL RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS.—A young pharmacist's assistant, named Clauzel, committed suicide last Sunday at Marseilles under painful circumstances. He had repeatedly failed at his examinations, and, in despair, took several grains of sulphate of strychnine. He expired three hours later, a prey to terrible sufferings. He obstinately refused all antidotes.

CARBOLIC ACID AS A DETECTIVE.—Parisians have been much exercised for a week past concerning a horrible discovery of the decapitated remains of a woman in an empty house in an outlying district of the city. Everything points to a crime of the worst nature, but there was no clue to follow except the very slight one that the remains smelt strongly of carbolic acid. M. Monquin, Police Commissary, has, however, received a statement from the proprietor of the Faubourg Montmartre Pharmacy to the effect that an individual purchased a kilogramme of carbolic acid from him on the eve of the crime being discovered. The pharmacist was able to furnish a description of his doubtful customer which may assist the authorities.

THE SALE OF A SPECIALITY.—The Paris Court of Cassation has recently rendered judgment in an interesting case concerning the sale of a pharmaceutical speciality. The facts are as follows:—In 1887 M. Nativelle, manufacturer of a special crystallised digitalin, disposed of his entire rights in the same to a M. Martignac. This sale comprised Nativelle's name, his trade-mark, processes, material for manufacturing, &c., without reserve. The terms were a certain sum in cash, and the vendor was to receive half the profits for life. In course of time, however, things did not go on satisfactorily, and Nativelle claimed that he still retained a full partnership in the concern. But Martignac did not look at the matter in the same light, and the Court of Cassation has supported him. The judgment sets forth that in the contract of sale there is nothing to show the existence in the future of a partnership. Although the plaintiff reserved to himself a half-share in the profits of the business, he ran no risk in case of loss; consequently, the Court considered the defendant justified in refusing Nativelle the privileges of a partner, and decided accordingly.

THE QUESTION OF FREE MEDICAMENTS AT HOSPITALS.—In their own interests, as well as in that of pharmacists, the Syndicate of Doctors of the Seine have issued what they term "a note on the subject of dispensaries and hospitals for consideration by the Municipal Councillors of Paris." In this document attention is drawn to a certain number of cases, prejudicial alike to pharmacists, doctors, and to the deserving poor, of persons in good circumstances who obtain advice and medicines gratuitously. It appears, however, that the extent of the abuse has been unduly magnified, as an inquiry at the Public Relief Department shows. Cases of the kind undoubtedly exist, but the precautions taken by the authorities render them rare. All patients who apply at a hospital are admitted immediately if their condition necessitates it; but if, on inquiry, the invalid is found to be able to afford payment, a charge at the rate of 3*fr.* 30*c.* per day is made. It is evident that the surroundings of a hospital do not encourage well-to-do people to go there. Free consultations are given at the Paris hospitals almost indiscriminately, but in very few does this include the free supply of medicaments. The exceptions to these are three children's and three special hospitals. As a matter of fact, the abuses are combated as much as possible, and neither pharmacists nor doctors have any great cause for complaint.

PHARMACY AT THE THEATRE.—Under the title of "Le Brillant Achille," at the Renaissance Theatre, pharmacy has again been made the subject of a play—this time in the form of an operetta. A worthy pharmacist, M. Ledouillet, has a daughter, Mlle Rose, who is madly in love with the handsome Achille Toupard, whose acquaintance she has made at Etretat. But the father is anxious that the young lady should marry his assistant Bonami, and in order to bring

this about he ingeniously sends out cards announcing his daughter's marriage with the assistant—of course, without consulting the interested parties. This is managed so well that Achille firmly believes Rose to be married, and when, after a year's absence, he again appears at the pharmacy, it is under the impression that she is a married woman. Here the inevitable salacious part of the story commences, the attractions being enhanced by witty dialogue and comic situations. The upshot of all is that Rose declares herself not to be married, but says she will have Achille, and M. Ledouillet discovers that he has schemed to no purpose. The handsome intriguer is caught by his own trap, and finally marries the young lady. Bonami, the assistant, supplies the comic element to the piece, and in some extraordinary way manages to find his way to the nuptial chamber in the lightest of bathing costumes. MM. C. Clairville and F. Baissier are responsible for the words of the piece, and M. L. Varney contributed the music.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL RELIEF.—The Department of the Seine Inférieure is about to inaugurate a revised system of public relief as regards medical aid and medicaments. In connection therewith the Prefect has issued a list of regulations comprising twenty-five articles, which are divided under four headings as follows:—(1) General dispositions, (2) establishing lists of deserving poor, (3) medical service, (4) accounts. On paper the organisation appears complicated, but it may work smoothly in practice. The medicaments supplied by pharmacists are to be charged by a special tariff, which is very low, but in case the sums voted for the public relief do not cover the expenses a further reduction, which cannot surpass 20 per cent., will be made on the pharmacist's accounts. The lists of the deserving poor are to be drawn up by the Municipal Councillors in each district, who will be aided in their labours by a medical man and a pharmacist, each nominated by their colleagues. The patients are to have the right of selecting their medical attendant and pharmacist. But there will be no favouritism; all members of the profession in the entire department can prescribe for the poor if they accept the tariff. Pharmaceutical specialities and mineral waters are especially noted as luxuries, and must be paid for apart. The pharmacists will only be reimbursed once a year for the medicines supplied. The accounts are to be made up annually on January 15, each statement having its prescription attached, and after they have been examined and passed by a commission which is to include three pharmacists, payment will be made.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE THÉRAPEUTIQUE.—The last meeting of this Society, under the presidency of M. Labbé was entirely devoted to reading a summary on the work accomplished during the 1891-92 session and to a communication by M. Adrian on the use of sulphuric acid and sulphuric acid of soda. The report was read by Dr. Bardet, assistant secretary. He confined himself to comparing the business of the last three years, and was able to prove a considerable increase in the number of scientific communications made to the Society, besides which the questions treated have improved as regards their value to therapeutics. Dr. Bardet showed that the papers and observations on diphtheria and its treatment, salts of strontium, benzonaphthol, benzoate of bismuth, solutions of digitalin, &c., have been extremely profitable to science. M. Adrian, in presenting his paper on sulphuric acid and sulphuric acid of soda, remarked that since the communications of MM. Berlioz and Ruante on the solvent properties of sulphuric acid its employment in therapeutics has been much generalised. Druggists now prepare it in large quantities, but he has noticed that the article varies with each manufacturer. M. Adrian finds there exists in the drug trade, in addition to the sulphuric acid used for dyeing, two compounds—one, sulphuric acid, an oily liquid obtained by treating castor oil with sulphuric acid and adding carbonate of soda until exact saturation; the other, sulphuric acid of soda, a soapy mass with alkaline reaction and absolutely inert. M. Adrian has followed exactly the process indicated by M. Berlioz, and expressed the opinion that it would be useful to specify that sulphuric acid is the real medicament, and the only one that ought to be employed. He thinks errors in compounding would be avoided by this means.

Foreign and Colonial News.

CUTTING is very severe in San Francisco at present owing to the fact that a new firm with abundant capital has started there on rock-bottom lines. Hitherto San Francisco druggists have been wonderfully loyal in the matter of prices.

DAMAGE TO A HAMBURG CHEMICAL-WORKS.—The chemical-factory of Stainer, Noack & Co., in Hamburg, has suffered considerable damage recently by a fire which in an adjoining warehouse destroyed three million marks' worth of goods.

IN CHICAGO an Apothecaries' Society has recently been formed, the immediate object being to make arrangements for the entertainment of pharmaceutical visitors while the World's Fair is open. The initiation fee of \$25 and annual subscription of \$24 indicate a short life for the Society.

HONOURS FOR M. PASTEUR—The French Academy of Science has resolved to open an international subscription with the object of presenting M. Pasteur, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, on December 27, with a testimonial expressive of the esteem in which he is held by savants throughout the world.

PUNISHMENT FOR REVENUE FRAUD IN GERMANY.—Distiller Leo Lewek, of Posen, Germany, has recently been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of 10,169m. for having defrauded the Revenue by successfully claiming drawback of duty upon alcohol which he had falsely declared to have been exported.

NEW SODA-WATER PROCESS.—A Berlin firm have applied for a patent for an invention by which the carbonic-acid gas is transferred out of a metal container in which it is kept under high pressure directly into the glass bottle which has first been filled with water, thus avoiding the use of all complicated machinery. It is possible—so the account runs—to fill 150 bottles per hour at a total cost of about 4d.

TO THE GLORY OF SCHEELÉ—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Scheele, the great Swedish chemist, on December 9, is to be made the occasion of a great celebration in his native country. In Stockholm a splendid monument to Scheele's memory is to be unveiled. His collected works, also, are soon to be published by Baron Nordenskjöld, and every effort is to be made to revive interest in the famous chemist.

U.S. TRADE-MARKS.—The following were registered at Washington on October 8:—"Hall's Infalible Scotch Cure," for proprietary medicine for the cure of rheumatism, dyspepsia, and diseases of the blood, by Maynard D. Brown, Glasgow, Scotland; "Gyne Vita," for medicines for the local treatment of diseases peculiar to women, by Gyne Vita Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Registered October 25:—"Electropoise," for electro curative apparatus, by Electrolibration Company, Birmingham, Ala.

THE NITRATE-TRADE AT CHICAGO.—The Government of Chili has decided to contribute the sum of 2,000% in aid of the like sum appropriated by the nitrate combination for the purpose of developing the consumption of nitrate of soda and of providing for an exhibit on the most complete scale of nitrate and its by-product, iodine, at the Chicago Exposition. The annual subscription of 1,000% by the Nitrate Railways Company for the advancement of the nitrate industry will this year be also applied to the same object.

THE REGISTRATION OF FIRMS ACT became law in Victoria on September 1, and will come into operation from January 1 next. After that date all businesses, old as well as new, carried on under a name which does not specify all the partners, or which does more than that, must be registered. Firms already in business are allowed three months from the commencement of the Act in which to register, and new firms must be registered before commencing business. A fee of not more than 5s. will be charged for each registration, and default carries a penalty of 5l. for the first, and 10l. for every subsequent, conviction.

A CHEMIST WRONGFULLY DECLARED MAD.—The pharmacy in a small town in Bosnia remained closed for some

days recently, the chemist being laid up with a severe attack of kidney-affection. The pharmacist was gradually recovering, but still unable to give unremitting attention to his business, when the authorities suddenly appeared, and shut up his shop by force, giving as their reason that the chemist had been reported mad by his neighbours. After several days spent in vain endeavours the pharmacist succeeded in convincing the authorities of his sanity, and they released their hold upon his shop. He reopened the business, but has since been obliged to sell it.

COD-LIVER OIL MANUFACTURE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—The process of manufacturing cod-liver oil at Portugal Cove, Newfoundland, is as follows: It requires, as a rule, 2½ gallons of liver to produce a gallon of oil. The livers are first carefully washed, and must then be "cooked" at once. For this process they are first put into a large tin boiler, which is plunged into a large iron boiler filled with hot water, the water not being allowed to touch the livers, which are thus gently steamed till a quantity of oil is floating on the surface. This is dipped out and filtered through bags of mole-skin. The last filtration leaves the oil perfectly transparent, and without any unpleasant taste or smell. The oil is exported in 60-gallon casks.

THE NATIONALISATION OF RUSSIAN PHARMACIES.—The semi-official *Moscow Gazette* states that "in Government circle in Russia there is a constantly-growing belief in the necessity of transferring all pharmacies in the country to the Government. The present owners of pharmacies (says the *Gazette*) make such enormous profits that even if the cost of all medicines were reduced by 25 per cent. the revenue of the pharmacies would suffice for the support of the head of the establishment, with his staff of assistants, and of one or more doctors to be located at each pharmacy to provide medical assistance gratis for the poorer classes. Moreover, if transferred to Government care, it would be possible to extend widely the free distribution of drugs to the poor."

THREATENED ATTACK ON ENGLISH PILL-MAKERS.—We clip this paragraph from the *Pharmaceutical Era*, whose Philadelphia correspondent is responsible for it:—"The United States will soon thrust another thorn into the sides of our English brethren, which will perhaps prick more and go in deeper than many of the previous ones. The cause of all this is one of the leading drug manufacturers in this city, who is now making quinine pills in such a way and at such a low figure that it places the price of them far beneath those manufactured by the drug manufacturers of Europe. As soon as it was found that the quinine trade was being engulfed by European houses, Powers & Weightman engaged in the manufacture of quinine pills compressed by weight, which is quite an innovation to the trade, and they are sold at a figure slightly above the cost of manufacture." Now, what does this mean—Yankee bunkum or business?

CANADIAN NOTES.—A correspondent of the *Canadian Druggist* states that as the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain refuses to accept the diploma of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, a feeling has arisen in Montreal against accepting their diploma there, and a good many licentiates advocate the passing of a specific resolution to that effect. We have heard of that before, but it is well that Canadian pharmacists should know that the British Pharmacy Act gives no authority for the acceptance of diplomas for registration.—The Dominion Disinfectant Company has been registered, with a capital of \$5,000, for the purpose of manufacturing disinfectants, particularly of "Roberts' ozonator" with "sanitas fluid." The company's place of business is in Montreal.—A Montreal physician has been fined \$25 and costs for keeping an open drug-store and at the same time acting as a physician, in defiance of the Pharmacy Act. He was also fined the same amount for habitually leaving his drug-store in charge of an apprentice.—The Ontario College of Pharmacy is the richer by a bequest of \$3,000 from the late Mr. J. H. Roberts, of Ottawa.

"TOBACI FOLIA": AN EXPECTORANT SEDATIVE.—Mr. James Jones, a chemist, of Long Street, Cape Town, was summoned the other day for contravening the Sabbath Observance Act by selling cigars on a Sunday. Defendant boldly pleaded that tobacco was a drug mentioned in the Pharmacopœia, and that, therefore, he was justified in selling

it. He maintained that all the chemists in Cape Town did the same, and proposed, if necessary, to call them as witnesses—a suggestion to which the Magistrate demurred, on the score of the limited time at the disposal of the Court. The defendant, in the course of his evidence, said he had been a registered chemist in the colony for ten years; he had always sold cigars on Sundays; he had never been warned against selling tobacco.

The Magistrate: Do you sell these cigars as a medicine?—Yes: and I sell opium for smoking continually on a Sunday.

Chief Inspector Clarke: Were these cigars sold as a medicine?—Yes.

The Magistrate: Were these cigars sold under the prescription of a medical man?—No.

Mr. Mortimer Tohill, chemist, Buitengracht Street, in giving evidence for the defence, said that it had always been his custom, and the custom of chemists generally, to sell tobacco as a drug; he kept it as an expectorant sedative, and he had never been warned in any way that it was unlawful sale.

The Magistrate said he did not himself see any great harm in chemists selling cigars on Sunday; but if he were called upon to uphold the law on the subject he had no alternative but to say that it was unlawful. This was the first case of the kind, and the defendant was not warned; but it was unlawful under the ordinance, and if they sold cigars after this they would do so at their own peril. The case was then withdrawn by consent of the prosecution.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, November 2, at the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Present: the President (Mr. William Hayes), in the chair; Mr. Beggs (Vice-President); Messrs. Wells, Hodgson, Grindley, Lyons, Charles Evans, Conynghame, Dr. Burnes, Simpson, and Downs.

MR. GIBSON'S NOMINATIONS.

The PRESIDENT read the following letter from Mr. Samuel Gibson:—

71 and 73, King Street, Belfast, October 6, 1892.

MY DEAR MR. HAYES,—I need scarcely tell you that I was much pleased at the conciliatory spirit shown towards the druggists yesterday, and only hope that it will continue. There is no reason why it should not be so. There was a matter that I intended to have brought forward, but did not wish to disturb the improved tone by raking up old sores; but I feel rather hurt by the reference which you and Mr. Wells made at the special meeting in saying that the names proposed by me were a bogus collection. The facts of the case are as follows:—I received the names from several of our Chemist and Druggist Association committee in Belfast, and, instead of writing them out, I marked them in a copy of the Calendar. After the meeting, I wrote to Mr. Ferrall asking him to write to them to forward him their subscriptions, as he had done before. He replied on October 8 asking me to apply to them myself, as he was very busy. At once, on getting the supplemental notice, I wrote asking them to forward me their subscriptions. I did not get their replies until the morning of the special meeting. I wired to Mr. Boyd to guarantee them on my behalf, but, unfortunately, he did not get the telegram until after he had left for Council. This makes it clear that I was not proposing "bogus" members. I would, therefore, ask that you either set me right before our members and associates by a letter to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, or refer to the matter at next meeting of the Council.

Yours truly,
SAMUEL GIBSON.

The PRESIDENT added that it was only right that the above letter should be publicly read in order that Mr. Gibson's explanation should go forth to the members.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was read from the editor of the *British and Colonial Druggist* thanking the Council for having given him permission to obtain the names of the successful candidates at the examinations.

Letters were received from Messrs. Lewis Murray, M.P.S.I.; John H. Shaw and Thomas Maxwell, A.D. and H. A. Kelso,

S. Robb, C. A. Wray, and E. L. Gilbert, L.P.S.I., notifying changes of address.

Letters from Messrs. William Alexander, J. J. McTighe, and J. Pelan requested that their names should be removed from the list of associate druggists.

A letter from Mr. S. Templeton, of 44 Dublin Road, Belfast, asked that certificates of attendance at his laboratory should be recognised as evidence of chemical training. Mr. Templeton stated that his laboratory was suitably furnished, and included special arrangements for pharmaceutical students, and had a library of five hundred volumes. It was open daily from 10 o'clock until 4 P.M., and in the evenings from 7 to 10. He was willing that it should be open for the inspection either of local members of the Society or of a committee appointed for the purpose.

Mr. LYONS (Belfast) said the opinion of the Belfast members of the Society was that another chemical school in that city should be recognised by the Council.

Mr. WELLS moved that Messrs. Payne, Montgomery, and Lyons be requested to visit and report to the Council on Mr. Templeton's chemical school.

Mr. GRINDLEY seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

THE NEW COUNCILLOR.

A letter from Mr. Samuel Turkington, of Cookstown, dated October 27, thanked the Council for having elected him one of its members.

The PRESIDENT read a telegram from Mr. Turkington stating that he was on his way to attend that meeting of the Council, but had been prevented from doing so by the railway line being blocked at Dungannon.

THE TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF COUNCILLORS.

Mr. WELLS moved, pursuant to notice, that a sum not exceeding 22*l.* be allotted for the current year for the part payment of the travelling expenses of members of the Council who had to come up from the country in order to attend its meetings. A careful estimate, based on the attendances of country members during the last twelve months, led him to believe that the sum he mentioned would suffice.

Mr. GRINDLEY seconded the motion, which, after a brief discussion, was unanimously agreed to.

THE ONE SHILLING FINE UNDER THE PHARMACY ACT.

The REGISTRAR read a correspondence which had taken place between himself and Sergeant Magan, R.I.C., Templemore, relative to the case of Mr. Samuel Rudd, who was prosecuted before one of the justices of that town, Mr. Cook, J.P., on October 26, for having, on the 13th of the same month, sold Cooper's sheep-dip, he not being a lawfully registered person. The Magistrate imposed a fine of 1*s.* The Registrar wrote to the Sergeant expressing surprise at the amount of the fine, and pointing out that under section 30 of the Act of 1875 the Magistrate had no power to reduce the fine below 5*l.* No defence had been entered, and there were no mitigating details in the case. The attention of the Magistrate had been called to the provision of the section, and he had been asked to alter his decision, but had declined to do so.

The Registrar was directed to write to Sergeant Magan stating that the Council were of opinion that the Magistrate had no power to reduce the penalty below 5*l.*; and it was also resolved that an appeal should be taken against his decision.

EXAMINERS.

Dr. E. MacDowel Cosgrave, Dr. Ninian Falkiner, and Dr. R. J. Montgomery were re-elected examiners of the Society.

MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES.

The following gentlemen were, on the motion of Mr. BOYD, seconded by Mr. GIBSON, elected associate druggists:—William Haslett, 8 Sandon Terrace, Ormeau Road, Belfast; Alfred C. Scott, Church Street, Portrush; and Herbert Webb, Balinglass.

The following were elected associate druggists on the motion of Mr. BAXTER, seconded by Mr. GIBSON:—Robert Holmes, Ballymoney; and John Sanderson, Ballymoney.

The following were nominated for membership of the

Society:—Hugh Andrew Kelso, Wanganui, New Zealand, proposed by Mr. EVANS, and seconded by the PRESIDENT; Robert S. Chapman, Medical Hall, Donegal, and James Hill, Castle Street, Strabane, proposed by Mr. WELLS, seconded by Mr. GRINDLEY; and Samuel Lowry Cleland, 40 Eia Street, Antrim Road, Belfast.

Some financial and routine business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

Legal Reports.

A REMARKABLE CAREER OF CRIME.—HOW EASILY SITUATIONS CAN BE OBTAINED BY FORGED TESTIMONIALS.

AT the Malling (Kent) Police Court on Monday, before the Hon. E. V. Bligh (Chairman), D. Macdonald, who is now known to the police under many different *aliases*, was charged on remand with stealing 5*l.* in money, and goods valued at 3*l.* 14*s.*, the property of his employer, Mr. Henry C. H. Oliver, chemist and druggist, West Malling, on October 22.

The prosecutor deposed that the prisoner entered his employ as an indoor assistant on October 18 last, under the name of Donald Macdonald. He gave his address as from 18 King William Street, Greenwich. A testimonial followed him, signed by a person named Chabot. On October 22, at 8 P.M., witness discovered that the prisoner had left the house, and on subsequently examining his cash-box, which had been broken open, he missed from it 5*l.* in gold and silver, and a franc piece, the whole of the contents. Witness also missed two cigar-cases, a purse, six pencil-cases, a diary, two prayer-books, a dressing-case, a case of mathematical instruments, and various other goods, of the total value of 3*l.* 14*s.* Information of the robbery was at once given to the police, and he (witness) afterwards proceeded with Superintendent Lane to Brighton, where the prisoner was found in possession of some of the stolen property.

The Magistrate (to the Witness): Did you identify the goods found on prisoner as among those you lost?—Yes, your Worship.

The prisoner was asked whether he wished to cross-examine the prosecutor.

Prisoner: Yes; I should like to ask him one question. (To Mr. Oliver): Why didn't you make inquiries to ascertain whether the recommendation which I sent you was a genuine one?

The Prosecutor: I thought from your appearance and your conversation that you were a gentleman and an honest man, and I did not, therefore, think it was necessary to ascertain whether your testimonial was a genuine one.

Superintendent Lane deposed that he went to Brighton on October 26 with the prosecutor, and there received the prisoner from the custody of the Brighton police. He said to the accused, "I find you are going by the names of Lewis and Smith at Brighton?" He replied, "Yes; I go by a good many names. Neither of these is my right name." One of the Brighton police handed to witness, in the prisoner's presence, a purse containing 15*s.* 4*d.* and a franc piece, a diary, a pencil-case, and several other articles, which had been found in the accused's possession. Witness asked prisoner whose goods these were, and he admitted that they belonged to the prosecutor, who had identified them as among those missed by him. While in the train from Brighton to London, witness said to prisoner, "I find you went in the names of Macdonald and Chabot at Greenwich, that you made an application for a situation in the name of Macdonald, and that you yourself wrote a reference in the name of Chabot." The prisoner answered, "Yes; and I posted the reference on my journey down to Mr. Oliver." The prisoner had since made a statement to him (witness) in writing, and the inquiries which had been made showed that it was a truthful one.

The Clerk then read the statement as follows:—

William Shepperley is my name. I was born at Nottingham, and convicted there when I had about 12 years of age, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment for false pretences. I was afterwards sent abroad, and remained abroad for many years. I came to England again about 1834, and

was convicted the same year at York Assizes, in the name of Count Antonio Rossetti, "for stealing," and sentenced to three months' hard labour. When liberated, I was re-arrested on another robbery that I had committed previous to the former conviction, and was tried at Scarborough Sessions, and sentenced to three months' hard labour. When liberated, I went abroad again, and subsequently returned to England. Having picked up a little knowledge of the chemist and druggist business during a stay with my brother, who is a chemist at Liverpool, I determined to make it my living, and forged my brother's name as references to obtain various situations. I charge myself with having robbed my employers, but I have not been convicted of these.

The first I robbed was a Mr. Smith, chemist, of Commercial Road, London, E., and of Hornchurch. At the latter place I was his branch manager. I robbed him of about 5*l.* I entered his employment in the name of Fraser by forging my brother's name to the reference. This was in November, 1831. The following month I went to Hull, with a forged reference to Mr. Foulstone, a chemist to manage a branch shop, and decamped, after a fortnight, with 9*l.* or 10*l.*

In August of the present year I went to Mr. Smith, chemist, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, with a reference forged in the name of Mr. Walker, of Derby. I remained with Mr. Smith about two months, at the end of which time I robbed him of about 10*l.* and left.

I afterwards went to Brighton and London, obtained a situation, by another false reference, under the name of Tollett, from Mr. Taplin, chemist, of Harlesden, where I stayed two days, and stole 22*s.* I then left for Greenwich, and immediately obtained the situation at Mr. Oliver's by a false recommendation; and the present charge is the result. I was on the point of obtaining another post by false reference when arrested.

(Signed)

WILLIAM SHEPPERLEY.

The prisoner was asked if he had any questions to put to Superintendent Lane, and he replied in the negative.

The Magistrate: Have you anything to say—any statement to make—before being committed for trial?

Prisoner: No, sir. The statement which I have made is true.

The Magistrate: You will be committed for trial to the Kent Assizes, to be held at Maidstone on December 10 next.

The prisoner, it may be mentioned, is believed by the police to have committed many similar robberies in various parts



of England. A description of him has been repeatedly published in the *Police Gazette* during the past eighteen months, but his gentlemanly appearance and hearing tended to disprove any suspicion which one might have entertained as to his antecedents. The prisoner is about 35 years of age, and speaks both French and Italian fluently. The portrait of the prisoner which we print above is taken from a photograph by Batiste & Son, Oxford Street, London, lent to us by Superintendent Lane, of West-Malling. Chemists who may be able to give Mr. Lane any further information concerning the prisoner should address him promptly.

ACTION UNDER THE POISONED-GRAIN ACT.

At Bungay Petty Sessions, on November 3, before Mr. H. Rider Haggard, chairman, and two other magistrates, Luke Hembling, labourer, of Ilketshall, was charged with distributing meal containing poison on ground at St. Andrews on October 12. Defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. S. Linay defended. For the prosecution a neighbour and his wife said they had lost twelve chickens, and they gave reasons for believing that the defendant had thrown poisoned meal over the fence with the object of killing the chickens. Walter Plumley, chemist, of Beccles, said defendant called at his shop on October 12 and bought some poison, saying he wanted it for rats. He supplied defendant with half a pound of arsenic and half a dram of strychnine and sulphuric acid. He had known defendant some time. He produced his book signed by defendant. A policeman produced some of the meal taken from the fowls. Defendant told witness that he "had bought some poison at Beccles, but got drunk and lost it on the road." Mr. Linay briefly reviewed the evidence of the case, and deprecated that a chemist could sell to a promiscuous customer half a pound of arsenic and some strychnine. Mr. Linay further pointed out that arsenic was coloured with charcoal. The Chairman said they were agreed that the case should be adjourned to allow of an analytic examination of the contents of the tins containing the meal.

PEARS' MAGIC LANTERN.

ON behalf of Mr. Henry Glave, draper, of Oxford Street, W., Mr. Warmington, Q.C., applied on October 14 to Mr. Justice Kekewich, in the Chancery Division of the High Court, for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Pears from exhibiting on their premises, opposite those of the plaintiff, magic-lantern pictures or other devices so as to cause crowds to collect and obstruct the highway in front of plaintiff's premises, and to prevent the access of plaintiff's customers to his shop. The learned counsel put in a series of affidavits showing that for some time defendants had exhibited during the evenings, from about 8 to 9 or 10 o'clock, a series of pictures, some of them movable, from their windows, leading to the assemblage of crowds who filled the pavements and highway, and blocked the approach to plaintiff's shop, besides causing him annoyance by their cheering at intervals and general noise. Sir R. Webster, Q.C. (with him Mr. Renshaw, Q.C.), appearing for the defendants, said they had used these pictures for some four or five years. There was no evidence of crowds until recently, nor was complaint made until search-lights were turned on to obliterate the pictures. As the case would have to be tried, he was willing, on behalf of the defendants, to give an undertaking (which he understood plaintiff's counsel was willing to accept) to exhibit only one picture, instead of a series, until the plaintiff's shop was shut, leaving the movable pictures, which, it seemed, sometimes moved the risible faculties of the spectators, till the later part of the evening, the costs of this motion being costs in the action, which must be left to be tried. Mr. Justice Kekewich said that was a fair offer. Of the law in the case he had no doubt, but the question to be decided was one of fact.

THE PENNY-PILL TRADE.

At the Chelmsford Petty Sessions, on November 4, Arthur Westrup, herbalist, of Cowper Street, St. John's, Ipswich, appeared on bail in answer to a charge of obtaining 3*l.* 15*s.* by means of false pretences from Charles Richard Stannard, grocer, of Danbury, on September 8 last.

Mr. Tanner, on behalf of the prosecution, said this was a case of systematic cheating of small tradesmen. The prisoner called on prosecutor and represented himself to be connected with the Herbal Company of Ipswich and Lynn, and produced some cards on which were boxes of pills. He told prosecutor that it did not pay him to send round travellers, so they had decided to appoint agents. He had no agent within ten miles of Mr. Stannard's shop, and, in fact, the nearest was at Colchester. The prosecutor, believing what was told him, consented to accept the agency. He would not have parted with his money had he not

believed he was sole agent. He also believed that prisoner was a partner of the Herbal Company of Ipswich and Lynn. The prisoner produced a list of customers, and said a printed list and written agreement would be sent him by post. Prisoner also told Mr. Stannard he would have a salary of 10*s.* per week and commission. Prisoner then said, "Of course you will have to take the usual agent's stock," and he paid 3*l.* 15*s.* for 12½ gross of pills. As no list of customers or agreement came, prosecutor wrote to the Herbal Company at Ipswich and Lynn, and received the letters back through the Dead-letter Office. He then sent another letter by hand, which was delivered personally to prisoner, and the latter replied, "There must have been some misunderstanding between you and my traveller." The letter then went on to say that he would be in Chelmsford on October 12, and would be willing to take back any stock if he wished to return it. Prisoner did not go, but wrote another letter of excuse, asking Mr. Stannard to let him know what amount of goods he had, what he wished to pay per gross, what was the amount he wished to return, and if he (prisoner) was unable to come he would send cash. After the summons had been taken out prisoner again wrote, appealing to the prosecutor to withdraw the proceedings, and he would let him have cash and pay all expenses. Other persons had been appointed agents in the same district, and prisoner signed the receipts in various names.

The prosecutor, in his evidence, bore out this statement, and other shopkeepers in the same district were called who said similar proposals had been made to them. The names of the other agents were given to Mr. Stannard as customers, and *vice versa*.

Mr. Moseley, on behalf of prisoner, urged that when the pills were sold there was no existing false pretence. Prosecutor got value for his money, and now he had got both pills and money.

Finally, the Bench committed prisoner for trial at the Quarter Sessions, bail being allowed, himself in 50*l.*, and two sureties of 25*l.* each. Prisoner was removed in custody.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re GEORGE A. PARKIN, Blossom Street, York, Chemist.

At the York Bankruptcy Court, on November 4, this debtor was examined. His deficiency was 1,201*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* In answer to the Official Receiver, bankrupt said that he commenced business in 1834 in the Corn Market, at Halifax. He had about 400*l.* capital, which he had borrowed. About five and a half years ago he sold the Halifax business for a little over 700*l.*, and bought the business in 3 Blossom Street, York, for which he paid 886*l.* He had only 670*l.* in hand at the time, and he raised the balance by trading on his current account. He bought stock, and deferred payment beyond the usual terms. Practically he was 200*l.* to the bad at the start. The total amount of his indebtedness was over 2,000*l.* Examination adjourned.

Re R. M. JESSOP, Chemist and Druggist.

At the Wakefield Bankruptcy Court, Robert Markham Jessop, lately carrying on business as a chemist and druggist at Swinefleet, near Goole, and now living at Grimsby, has appeared to pass his public examination. His unsecured liabilities amounted to 415*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, and his assets, which consisted almost exclusively of book-debts, amounted to 25*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, leaving a difference of 390*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* He had an accident nearly two years ago by being thrown out of a trap, and he suffered for some time from concussion of the brain. He was attended by two doctors, whose bills amounted to 15*l.*, and he had to engage a porter to do his heavy work. He lost 96*l.* by being connected with a building society, and his business had suffered from severe competition. The total net sum realised by the sale of his effects was only 38*l.* His life was insured for 100*l.*, and his uncle held the policy as security for 120*l.* borrowed from the bank, to whom he now owed about 160*l.* The furniture belonged to his wife. A portion of it belonged to her when he married her, and the rest he settled upon her. The public examination was adjourned for a month.

Re JAMES WYLIE, sole partner of the firm of James Wylie & Co., 584 Govan Road, Glasgow, Manufacturing Chemist.

THIS debtor was examined in connection with an application for cesso before Sheriff Birnie, in Glasgow Sheriff Court, on Monday last. In reply to Mr. Dunlop, writer, the debtor stated that he had been in business for thirty years, and twelve years as a manufacturing chemist.

When did you start business first?—What is the use of going back to that time?

Mr. Dunlop: You will require to answer my questions, or I will bring in the Sheriff to you.

Debtor then said that he started as a storekeeper, with a partner, under the name of Wylie & Co. He had no capital; his partner had the money. He continued in that business for about seven years. When he left the business he had a little capital—200*l.* or 300*l.* He started then as an agent for brewers, carrying that on for six or seven years. He lost a lot of money in that. His next venture was in connection with a wool-mill at Cumnock. He had about 2,000*l.* when he started there, but lost the whole of it in the five years he had the mill. He left Cumnock about seventeen years ago, and was next in the commission line in Glasgow for two or three years. Then, twelve years ago, he started as a manufacturing chemist. He had no capital when he commenced. He got 700*l.* or 800*l.* capital from his uncle. That money had not been repaid. It was given him as a present. Within the last six months the business had been beginning to pay. Six months ago he had nearly 100*l.*, including stock, plant, &c., and was in a position then to pay—all he was owing. Since then he had lost over 100*l.*, through a traveller swindling him. This man had been convicted. Debts amounting to 157*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* had been incurred within the last six months. He kept two books—a sales-book and a cash-book. The house in which he resided in Queensberry Terrace, Langside, was his wife's, although it was taken in his name. By an ante-nuptial contract of marriage the furniture, which would not bring more than 45*l.*, was settled on his wife. He had no other assets than those he had detailed in his statement of affairs, amounting to 38*l.* 12*s.* His liabilities came to 274*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* His books he undertook to hand to the trustee, and to give him all the information necessary concerning his estate. The following are creditors on the estate:—

Baird, James, Glasgow	..	..	..	..	1	8	0
Carrick, James G., & Co.	..	..	..	..	7	13	3
Dalrymple, George, & Co.	..	..	..	..	23	10	0
Haldane, Robert, & Co.	..	..	..	..	22	16	0
Hutton, William Ross..	..	..	..	..	2	5	10
Moffat, James (Trustees)	..	..	..	..	23	10	7
Paterson, Daniel	..	..	..	..	24	14	10
Swan, J. M.	..	..	..	..	15	0	0
Tennant, Charles, & Co., Glasgow	..	..	..	..	12	16	5
Wardlaw, Henry	..	..	..	..	50	0	0

Recent Patent Specifications.

A. Cholera-cure.

Mary Rendall, of 33 Warwick Road, Earl's Court, London makes the declaration in this instance (No. 13,922, 1892) She applies for a patent for "a new or improved medicinal compound for the cure of cholera, dysentery, and similar ailments." The following is the formula as given:—

Sal volatile	..	..	..	..	..	Oz.
Peppermint	..	..	..	..	..	2
Spirits of camphor	..	..	..	..	..	2
Laudanum	..	..	..	..	..	2

"The required dose to be taken in hot water sweetened with sugar, or, if hot water is not readily available, cold may be used."

Lanoline.

Wool-fat contains wax-like substances, which are produced by the splitting up of the cholesterin, isocholesterin, and higher alcohols. This wax detracts from the medicinal fitness of wool-fat, and Dr. Benno Jaffé and Dr. Ludwig

Darmstädter have devised a process for effecting an improvement (No. 14,114, 1892). This process consists in dissolving the wool-fat in benzol, toluol, ether, chloroform, or other suitable solvent, several of which are named, and adding to the solution ethyl or methyl alcohol, which has the effect of throwing out the wool-wax proportionately to the amount added. An alternative method is to dissolve the crude fat at its melting-point in fusel oil, and it is found, on cooling, that the wool-wax crystallises out. The result in either case is that the purified fat is much improved, especially in consistency, and it makes "an excellent lanoline" on further treatment by the applicants' well-known process.

Wool-fat.

Messrs. James Trent and George Henderson, New Zealand, gentlemen, propose (No. 15,012, 1892) to save and purify the fat of wool by soaking the wool in benzol or other suitable liquid, extracting the liquid, and distilling off the solvent.

Polishing paste.

This is the invention of Mr. Albert Morley, a Burslem auctioneer (No. 14,911, 1892). It is made by calcining flint and grinding the calcined material to a very fine powder, then mixing with fat, oil, or other such liquid to make a suitable paste, which "is put up or sold preferably in tins or boxes, and on the application of a little moisture is ready for use." For cleaning glass the levigated flint is sold dry to be used with water.

A New Beverage.

The berries of the ebony plant, preferably *Royena cuni-folia*, are suggested by Miss Sophia Donato as a suitable substitute for coffee and similar beverage-producing stuffs. Her specification (No. 14,788, 1892) is a description of the manner in which he prepares the berries. The object is to get the seeds, so the fruit is pulped, the seeds washed, and the skin removed, as it is possessed of toxic properties. The skinning process is similar to that used in barley-peeling. Next, the seeds are torrifed and ground, and a decoction or infusion made of the material in the same way as coffee. It may be used hot or cold, and combined, if thought fit, to make nice summer drinks.

Ether-engine.

Dr. Paul de Susini, of Paris, is applying for a patent (No. 14,711, 1892) for an engine which is to be worked with the vapour of ether or other volatile liquid. The machine which he constructs is lubricated with glycerine. Here is a possible outlet for two important chemical products. Patents 14,712 and 14,713 cover the same subject.

Liquid Glue.

Erich Brand, of Rostock, states in his complete specification (No. 15,630, 1892) that he makes an animal glue, which is always ready for use and keeps any length of time, by dissolving 60 kilos. of borax in 100 kilos. of water, adding to the solution when boiling 4 kilos. of 90-per-cent. calcined potash, and adding this mixture while boiling to 1,450 kilos. of hot glue liquor showing a density of 12° (Baume).

Asthma and Bronchitis Specific.

Eggs	..	..	..	..	..	4
Lemons	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rum	..	..	..	..	..	1 pint

Crush the eggs, and steep them in the juice of the lemons for twenty-four hours; add the Jamaica rum, and strain.

The inventor of this compound (Mr. A. C. Cohen, specification No. 13,687, 1892) says "the dose is one tablespoonful with one dessertspoonful of filtered water to be taken, preferably fasting, one hour before breakfast every morning until a cure is effected."

A Cerate

for wounds, cuts, sores, burns, scalds, and the like, invented by Messrs. Adam and Adolphe Roth, bakers (specification No. 13,277, 1892):—Resin, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; clarified beef-suet, 3 oz.; boil a quarter of an hour; add 2 oz. beeswax; boil for a half-hour longer, and allow to set.

Trade Notes.

HATRICK & CO. (LIMITED), 31 Snow Hill, E.C., have been appointed agents for all countries except America for the sale of Eavenson & Sons' (Philadelphia) soaps, &c.

WE have received a catalogue of Spencer's magnetic filters from the Magnetic Filter Company, 32A Enston Square, N.W. It is beautifully printed in colours.

THE new number of Fallowfield's "Photographic Remembrancer" contains quite a number of job lines, and much useful matter besides. It may be obtained from the publisher, 146 Charing Cross Road, W.C.

MESSRS. C. CHANCELLOR & CO. are explaining, in a neat little price-list, the conditions on which their household specialities are sold. All who are interested in the "cutting" question should write for a copy of the list (3 Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.).

GUY'S TONIC COMPANY offer to send a copy of "Gny's Guide to Digestion" free to any chemist who will write for it. The book is not distributed generally, but only sent to applicants. It contains much useful information besides what is said regarding the tonic.

DR. MONROE's magnetic electric soles are a seasonable and moderate-priced speciality introduced by Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, of Liverpool. They are said to "create heat through the inductive agency of magnetism," thus preventing chilblains, &c.—a good point to conjure with.

MESSRS. KROHNE & SESEMANN now make their modified Junker apparatus for the administration of chloroform, suitable for use in veterinary operations. This apparatus is worked either with hand or foot bellows. We understand from the makers that if any chemist or chemist's assistant would like to learn how to administer chloroform they have only to call at 8 Duke Street, Manchester Square, W., where the firm will impart the necessary instruction.

THE CHEMISTS' AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) issue their fourteenth annual balance-sheet, and report a "satisfactory increase of business and profits for the year." A gross profit of 6,395*l.* is shown, the net profit being 2,086*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* Out of this a dividend of 10 per cent., free of income-tax, will be paid, leaving 276*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* to carry forward. The annual meeting is to be held on Thursday, November 17, at 3 P.M., at Anderton's Hotel.

Personalities.

WE omitted the name of Mr. N. H. Martin, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, from the list of those who attended the Pharmaceutical Council meeting last week.

THE Royal College of Physicians in Ireland have appointed Drs. Ninian Falkner and F. J. Quinlan to be examiners in materia medica and pharmacy.

MR. E. J. PARRY, B.Sc., has been bracketed second with another in the first-class honours list of the organic chemistry examination of the Science and Art Department.

MR. E. D. JONES, manager of the Foregate Pharmacy Chester, who recently met with an alarming accident to his eyes while working in the shop, is rapidly recovering.

THE statement recently published to the effect that Sir Robert Micks, Secretary to the Inland Revenue, was to retire in a couple of months is not true. Sir Robert has no such intention.

MR. A. C. ABRAHAM, of Messrs. Clay & Abraham, Liverpool, was in a collision on the Wirral Railway on November 1. He sustained a shock to the nervous system, and has been confined to his bed since. He is slowly recovering.

MR. DARBELL, chemist and veterinary surgeon, of Clnn, Shropshire, has been severely injured by his horse falling and rolling over him while he was on the way to a profes-

sional visit. His thigh was broken, but he is progressing fairly.

MR. J. MACDONALD CAMERON, whose appointment to the deputy-mastership of the Mint at Sydney has been announced, was formerly Liberal M.P. for the Wick Burghs, but was defeated at the late election by Sir John Pender. He is a native of Ayrshire, and commenced his career in the Inland Revenue, but developed into a scientific man with a business turn of mind. He was for a time in the Laboratory at Somerset House, and was afterwards in the Chemical Research Laboratory in the School of Mines. He has been a great traveller, and not very long ago returned from an expedition into the hitherto unexplored regions of Dutch Borneo.

MR. PETER VAN SCHAAK, one of the leading wholesale druggists in Chicago, has returned home from a visit to Europe, and a *Pharm. Era* man has extracted some quite remarkable information out of him regarding Mr. Whiteley's establishment at Westbourne Grove. "I was surprised," said Mr. van Schaack, "at the completeness of the drug department, in which 174 employes are on the jump, including seven prescription-clerks. While talking with the manager, one of his clerks reported being out of a certain patent medicine. He at once made an order on the manufacturer for half a gross and dispatched the clerk with it." There is evidence in the interview that Mr. van Schaack has mixed up Mr. Whiteley and the Army and Navy Stores, but at neither is there 174 men "on the jump" in the drug department. Mr. van Schaack also "visited the extensive laboratory of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., at Dartmouth. The proprietors are enterprising Americans who have startled the staid Britishers by their push and enterprise and grand success." Well, this gentleman's knowledge of London and its environs is like Sam Weller's, especially in peculiarity.

DEATHS.

ASH.—On October 28, S. Ley Ash, pharmaceutical chemist, Plymouth. Aged 69.

BENNETT.—On November 1, Richard Morison Bennett, son of the late R. M. Bennett, chemist, Union Street, Plymouth. Aged 33.

BERRY.—The death is announced of the wife of Mr. H. J. Berry, chemist, Montague Street, Worthing, which occurred after a lingering illness. The deceased lady was 52 years of age.

MANCHEE.—On September 16, Samuel Manchec, chemist and druggist, Bow. Aged 53.

MITCHELL.—At Newburgh, Foveran, on November 8, Thomas Mitchell, chemist. Aged 83 years.

MODLEN.—On October 15, Robert Modlen, pharmaceutical chemist, Thorpe. Aged 40.

STEEL.—Dr. J. C. Steel, superintendent of Guy's Hospital, died on Monday, November 7, somewhat suddenly. The deceased gentleman was in his seventy-first year, and had been superintendent of Gny's nearly forty years. Previously he had been medical officer of the Edinburgh infirmary.

TOWLE.—On November 3, Frances, wife of A. P. Towle, of 75 Back Piccadilly, Manchester, after a long illness. Aged 71.

TRIPP.—On October 20, Zeno Tripp, chemist and druggist, late of Hurlingham. Aged 40.

TURNER.—The death is announced, after a long illness, of Mr. J. C. Turner, who was for over half-a-century the dispenser of the North Devon Dispensary. Mr. Turner was respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and his devotion to the interests of the institution he so long served was fully recognised by the committee when he retired from the position a few weeks ago.

WE mentioned some time ago that pineapple-juice contains a digestive ferment. Now we notice that it is proposed to use the juice as a solvent of diphtheritic membrane.

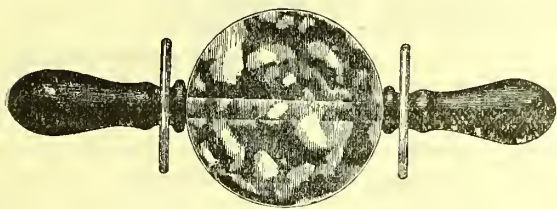
Notes of Novelties.

SANITAS-EUCALYPTUS DISINFECTOR.

THE Sanitas Company (Limited) have introduced a very useful novelty in the shape of the "Sanitas-eucalyptus Disinfector." This consists of a perforated tin cylinder, within which is securely fixed a porous-clay cylinder about two-thirds the diameter of the outer one. This clay cylinder is saturated with Sautas-eucalyptus oil (there is a hole on the top of the capacity of about 3ij. for recharging), and the odour which is given off is exceedingly fragrant and powerful, enabling the disinfector to be used in bedrooms or closets. The oil is put up in 2-oz. bottles, to retail at 1s. Should influenza become epidemic this winter, there will be a big demand for these articles for office use.

THE RAINBOW SOOTHER.

THIS article appears to be achieving a notable success among druggists' sundries. The ball centre is made of thin celluloid, and is practically unbreakable. The teats are fitted securely on the axis, and the balls being semi-transparent,



and tinted with varied lines, a curiously-attractive result is effected, when a cardful of them is exhibited in front of a light. These soothers are made by John Hall & Co., of Thorburn Square, Fort Road, Bermoudsey.

AT THE COUNTER.

AN Isle of Man chemist sends us some specimens of native orthography. One customer with an evidently local mind, writes for "1d. of Isle of Mint." He also wants some "Ruebob" and "Lodnom." "Oxilet of Ido Giu" for the hair, is required for an island belle. "Alquinite Root," "Schwisar Chips," and "Porress Plaster" are also among the requirements.

THESE are a few comical specimens from the Black Country:—

"A 3d. Box of Red Female Pills."

"A Black Baby's Teat."

"A Penorth of Flee Powder."

"A Penorth of Pills, 2 of Beecham & 2 of Welpton a red un & a white un."

AN interesting collection of originals reaches us from Loughborough. As novelties we quote:—"Gum Harrow Beck," "Glory of Potash," "Salvapuey," "Epher," "Old delance" (eau de Cologne), "Harry Campaign," "Surrop tule and oil a varmint," "Enveu seeds," "Happy dilldock." Then follows a more extensive order: "2 ounce tartar cased 2 ounce Creamtartar 2 ounce Boiling Manisher." This is the attempt of a local quack to deliver himself of a prescription: "3 ounce Kerpevey & qbec and please fill the Bottle with distilled water" (liq. copaiba c. cubeba was what he wanted). A patient expresses his requirements thus: "potash 2 Coubs 1 stall dropes 2 bolsome 2 better attle 2 seet night hour 2."

WILLS OF DECEASED CHEMISTS.

The will of the late Mr. G. V. Ball, of Banbury, chemist and druggist, who died on March 23, 1892, has been proved at Oxford Probate Registry by Mr. James Luckett, the sole executor. The gross value of the personality amounted to 11,387*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, and the net to 10,999*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The testator directs that his body shall be in not less than three days after death conveyed by his carpenter in a plain coffin to Woking to be cremated, and that the ashes after the cremation shall be deposited in his family vault at Banbury. He bequeaths 100*l.* to his brother-in-law and executor, James Luckett, 150*l.* each to his assistant and to his housekeeper, and also two or three smaller legacies. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves in trust for his sister, Mrs. Luckett, for life. After her death the testator directs that the estate shall be vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Banbury for the purchase of a People's Park, to be kept open from sunrise to sunset all the year round. This bequest is subject to the provision that the family tomb of the testator shall be properly cleaned once a year, and kept in order by a "competent" man, the gilding and lettering being specially mentioned. If injured or destroyed, the said tomb is to be duly restored. Failing these conditions, the estate is to go to the Horton Infirmary, Banbury, subject to the payment of an annuity of 35*l.* to the testator's assistant, Mr. Watts.

The will of the late Mr. J. B. Crompton, chemist and druggist, of Bury, who died on June 6, 1892, has been proved at Manchester Probate Registry by the acting executors, Mr. Henry Crompton and Mrs. Wrigley, the deceased's son and daughter. The gross personality amounted to 13,830*l.* 9*s.*, and the net to 13,684*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* The testator directs that his half-share in his shop-furniture and stock-in-trade shall be valued and offered to his son and partner, Henry, who is also to have the offer of the premises for 50*l.* rent. To his widow the testator leaves the use of the house and furniture and 250*l.* per annum, to be reduced to 100*l.* upon re-marriage. The residue of his estate, real and personal, the testator leaves to his executors in trust for the use and benefit of all his children.

The will of the late Mr. A. C. Finney, of Brigg, Lincolnshire, chemist and druggist, who died on May 10, 1892, has been proved at the Lincoln Probate Registry by Mrs. Finney, the widow and sole executrix, to whom the testator devises and bequeaths the whole of his estate, real and personal, absolutely should he leave no child, but only for her life should there be issue, to whom the property is ultimately to go. The gross personality amounted to 841*l.* 11*s.*

The will of the late Mr. Francis Williams, chemist and druggist, of Lichfield, who died on January 7, 1892, has been proved at the District Probate Registry by the executors, Messrs. A. T. Marston and Edwin Wall. The gross personality amounted to 3,363*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, and the net to 3,239*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* The testator directs that his real estate shall be sold, and after payment of a legacy of 100*l.* to his brother and 20 guineas each to his executors, he leaves the whole of his property in equal shares between his eight nieces.

The will of the late Mr. T. B. Fletcher, chemist, of Nottingham, who died on January 9, 1892, has been proved at the District Probate Registry by Mrs. Fletcher, the deceased's widow. The gross personality amounted to 634*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, and the net to 284*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The testator bequeaths to his widow his furniture, plate, and all the household effects, together with a legacy of 200*l.* His freehold shop and premises in Melbourne Street, and all his other property he directs shall be realised and equally divided between his five children.

The will of the late Mr. William Chantler, chemist and druggist, of Newport Pagnell, who died on January 4, 1892, has been proved at Oxford Probate Registry by the executors, Messrs. R. P. and W. R. Chantler, the sons, and R. Littleboy. The gross value of the personality amounted to 1,837*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* The testator directs that his son William Rogers shall have the offer of his freehold shop and premises for 550*l.* The residue of his estate, real and personal, he leaves in trust for the benefit of his sons and daughter.

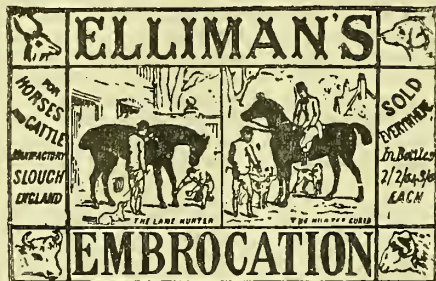
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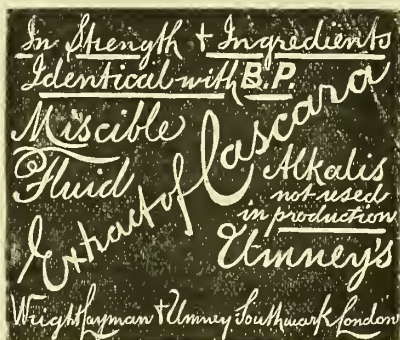
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HOW AUSTRALIAN TARIFFS
AFFECT CHEMISTS.

We shall never, perhaps, fully understand the mystery of the enjoyment which large numbers of people seem to derive from the punishment they inflict on themselves for the benefit of a very limited section of their fellow-countrymen by means of protective tariffs. Nowhere is this more

palpable—or seems so to those of us who have no experience of the condition—as in the Australasian colonies. There are, in that part of the world, seven distinct and mutually hostile tariffs dividing and enormously inconveniencing a population which, all told, is considerably smaller than that of London. There can be no doubt of the inconvenience and costliness resulting. We are willing to learn from any Australasian protectionist chemist what is the compensating benefit.

Chemists are not by any means a class which suffers exceptionally; but the literature which reaches us shows them constantly complaining about some detail or another of their precious tariffs which pinches some of them. Our space will not admit of anything like an exhaustive consideration of these complaints, and we confine ourselves to a series of ordinary paragraphs which we have picked out without any special searching from the last three issues of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* which have reached us.

Taking the colonies in alphabetical order, we first find the chemists and druggists of New South Wales complaining bitterly of the new tariff now in operation there. Medicinal tinctures were formerly admitted free, or might be manufactured in bond. Now a duty of 14s. per proof gallon is imposed. To some establishments it is said this makes a difference of 3s. to 5s. a week. Moreover, the higher rate on spirit prevents the druggist competing with foreign perfumers, and renders practically valueless the privilege of importing crude drugs duty-free. Ten per cent. has been put on patent medicines, which the druggists say knocks a penny off their profits on every sale of these, and gives them no protection. They think if the duty had been 50 per cent. it might have done them some good. It is reported that as the tea-duty has been abolished in this colony, opium and other dutiable luxuries are being imported in tea-chests. This means that more Customs officers must be employed.

New Zealand chemists complain of a number of anomalies, the same article being tariffed at 25 per cent. if regarded from one point of view or at 15 per cent. from another. Decisions by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs are published regularly, and, as may be supposed, are perpetual sources of discontent and dispute.

Queensland chemists found it necessary to interview their Colonial Treasurer on the subject of a revised tariff with the hopeless purpose of adjusting it so as to balance the burden exactly on everybody's shoulders. The Treasurer's new proposals, it was said, would seriously affect the drug-trade. The tariff on a lot of druggists' goods has been raised, and the wholesale trade, with characteristic promptitude, united in making a pretty general advance of 10 per cent. on the goods they supply. In the interview the Treasurer was asked to let bottles for medicine in free, along with those for pickles, fruits, and sauces; also crude drugs, roots, barks, leaves, &c. A number of lines were suggested for addition to the meagre list proposed to be allowed at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. These originally were alum, arsenic, ammonia, bluestone, cream of tartar, glacialine, glycerine, nux vomica, pearlash, phosphorus, quinine, citric acid, and strychnine. As the result of these representations, boric, benzoic, carbolic, oxalic, phosphoric, salicylic, tannic, and tartaric acids, borax, and nutgalls were added, but nothing else. The Treasurer does not seem to have been quite favourably impressed by his interviewers, for in reply to a member of the Legislative Assembly, who read a letter from a chemist objecting to certain duties, the Minister said he did not think that, so far as these articles were concerned, the tariff should be interfered with. He had received several letters from chemists and druggists who were very desirous for protection for their own business and objected to any other people's business being protected.

He must be very new to his business if this circumstance surprises him. The last report showed the chemists discussing whether it would be policy to pocket the loss resulting from the enhanced cost, or whether they could without a worse result transfer the tax to their customers.

The only immediate grievance we find in South Australia is that the tariff there distinguishes among what are generally known as surgical goods between those which require the skill of a surgeon to use—these being admitted free—and such articles as trusses, bougies, &c., which come in as druggists' wares at 10 per cent., and glassware, which is calculated at 20 per cent. It may be assumed that this rule ensures a lot of claims.

Tasmanian taxpayers have just successfully protested against the sweet simplicity of a proposal made by their Treasurer to increase duties all round by 2½ per cent. We cannot ourselves say why if a 10-per-cent. duty is good 12½ should not be better; but the Tasmanians did not seem to argue thus, and hence—exit Ministry.

In Victoria it has been discovered that the recent addition of 2s. per gallon to the Excise duty on colonial spirits is equivalent to increasing the duty on 60 o.p. spirit from 12s. 10d. per gallon to 16s., and that another 4s. per gallon must be placed on imported perfumed spirits, including essences for culinary purposes, in order to equalise matters, and to prevent unfair discrimination against colonial makers of perfumes. This will probably necessitate another adjustment somewhere else. In this colony it has also been found that the new duty of 3d. per dozen on filled bottles not otherwise dutiable is a serious addition in the case of such articles as penny inks and small phials of perfumes and patent medicines, and representations have been made to the Minister of Customs that the charge is too heavy. A protest has been lodged, among others, by a man who imports tiny bottles of perfume for "penny-in-the-slot" machines. He says the bottles filled with perfume cost him altogether 7½d. a dozen now, and that it will be impossible to continue importing them if an extra 3d. has to be added for duty on the bottles. The local manufacturers of bottles, of course, reply that the smaller-sized bottles can be made there, so that ink, perfume, and other liquids can be imported in bulk and bottled there.

These are specimens of complainings which in protectionist countries come to be regarded as being as inevitable as comments on the weather or the hay crop are here. Multiply them by pretty nearly the whole of the population and you get an estimate of the friction.

PHARMACEUTICAL ORPHAN FUND.

THE resolution came to by the Pharmaceutical Council last week to establish a fund for the education, relief, and up-bringing of the orphans of members and associates of the Society exclusively is surely a regrettable decision. From its inception the Benevolent Fund has been administered with commendable catholicity. Before 1868 the benefits of the fund were necessarily restricted to the adherents of the Society, because the charter of the Society so decreed, and it could not have been otherwise considering that then, as now, registration was the basis of relief. By section 22 of the Pharmacy Act of 1868, the Council was empowered to "make provision . . . for the relief of . . . all persons . . . who may be or have been duly registered as 'pharmaceutical chemists' or 'chemists and druggists,' and the widows and orphans of such persons." The direct result of that enactment has been an immense impetus to pharmaceutical benevolence, as shown in the augmented subscription and donation lists, and consequent greatly extended relief to

unfortunate persons. So much credit is due to the Pharmaceutical Council for its management of the fund on the broader basis, that it is all the more inexplicable that it should have sanctioned the shift to the narrower basis in instituting an orphan fund.

The occasion for the formation of this fund was, of course, the legacy of 1,000*l.* bequeathed by the late Mr. Hyde Hills. In the disposal of this legacy the Council appear to have had no option, the terms of the will requiring that it should be invested for the benefit of orphans of members and associates of the Society who had subscribed to the Benevolent Fund for three years. Mr. Hills does not appear to have contemplated the creation of a fund distinct from the Benevolent Fund, for he said in his will, "I give to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society," &c., and his nephew expressly stated last week that he (Mr. Hyde Hills) "never contemplated that his name would be associated with a larger fund than that which he himself bequeathed." The action of the Pharmaceutical Council in extending Mr. Hill's reservation to a fund to be created as a part of the Benevolent Fund is, therefore, a gratuitous violation of the spirit of the Pharmacy Act in this matter.

Apart from the legal consideration, there are many other reasons why the Council should have behaved with full catholicity in creating a special department for the relief of orphans. Some members of the Council were under the supposition that there is special need for such a fund for the orphans of old members and associates of the Society. That may be the case; but there is at least no evidence in support of that view. There are comparatively few well-to-do members of the trade who do not subscribe to the Society, and it seems ridiculous to provide a charity for those only who are best off. Again, it was argued that the orphan fund would be a means of getting men to join the Society so that they might thus provide for their children. This argument is unhappily not unfamiliar; but it is a pitiful one, and it perverts the spirit of benevolence, turning a charity into an insurance. A further reason for restricting the benefits of the orphan branch to the Society's adherents was that it would be a sop to those of the Society who complained about the catholic manner in which it is administered. Who are these, and what is their value as subscribers? Whether many or few it were better that they should have a few lessons on the first principles of benevolence, instead of plying them with sops. Besides all this there is the fact that for many years the Benevolent Fund has derived a large revenue from persons and firms who have no other connection with the Society. Such subscriptions have been given on the basis of section 22 of the Pharmacy Act—the true charitable basis, which recognises only the honest distress or poverty of chemists and druggists, their widows or orphans, as the argument for assistance. Is it fair to such subscribers that a class distinction in the administration of the fund should now be created?

PUZZLE PRESCRIPTIONS.

IN our correspondence section to-day we give a summary of a hundred renderings of the Australian prescription which was printed in *fac simile* in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST a fortnight ago. These exhibit such a diversity of interpretation, and, consequently, a probability of so material a difference in practice, that we may well consider whether this is likely to be the normal condition of things or not. Analysis of the hundred replies shows that it is possible to have the prescription dispensed in seventeen different ways, but sixty-five out of the hundred agree as to the ingredients of the

prescription—viz., 3 drachms of bismuth subnitrate, 3 grains of powdered opium, and $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of pepsin, to be mixed and divided into twelve powders. It is when the directions have to be written that these two-thirds of the hundred sort themselves into three sections, and that is the difficulty which troubles all more or less. Considering the nature of the powders—a medicine to alleviate gastric pain and assist digestion—one of them three times a day certainly appears to be the most consistent rendering. Only one out of three seems to have thought of this not unimportant part of the prescription. But this is a trifling divergence compared with the possibility of getting at different pharmacies capsicum, ginger, gum, ipecacuanha, or liquorice instead of opium, and bryonia, hyacin, magnesia, or quinine in place of pepsin. It is a very poor look-out for the patient, and it does not appear to be much to the credit of pharmacy that such a condition should be possible. The fact need not be overlooked, however, that it is the prescriber who is directly responsible for the condition. He is one of many in his profession who impose upon the chemist, in addition to the exact pharmaceutical knowledge legally required of them, the necessity for expertness in solving puzzles for which they have neither credit nor recompense. It would be unprofitable to enlarge upon the difficulties which invest the dispenser on this account, and the solitary example before us shows us what may happen to patients, and it is deplorable that such difficulties are of daily occurrence. It is far more to the point that we should again insist upon the necessity for medical men writing their prescriptions with perfect legibility. It would be quite appropriate, and not invidious, if the General Medical Council were to circularise all registered medical practitioners regarding the matter. It would be no stretch of imagination to include puzzle prescriptions within "infamous conduct in a professional sense," for such prescriptions eminently endanger the lives of patients. At all events, if there is to be any reform it is with medical men that it must begin, and it would be more effective to appeal to them through their governing body than by a personal solicitude of their immediate victims—the chemists.

COMMENTARY.

THE CHOLERA BACILLUS is not fond alike of all kinds of beverages. According to *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* it does not live beyond three hours in Pilsener, Patzenhöfer, or Munich beer; two hours in Berlin white beer; five minutes in white and fifteen in red wine; and twenty minutes in cider. Two hours in cold coffee decoction (6 per cent.) was too much for the bacillus; but it needed five hours of a rye-and-chicory imitation to kill it. In milk which had been boiled for an hour the bacilli lived for nine days, but the tenth brought them to the end of their career. Cold tea was much the same—i.e., a 1-per-cent. brew, but a 2-per-cent. tea cleared the field in four days, 3-per-cent. in one day, and 4-per-cent. in an hour. The bacilli were most partial to cocoa; they did not appear to die off in that at all. From these results we suppose the inference to be drawn is what we should drink while the cholera is on.

QUEER FRAUD.—The *Lancet* ventured a few weeks ago to express an opinion regarding the "ownership of prescriptions," saying, "It is obvious that a prescription belongs to the person who pays for it—viz., the patient." Thereupon a correspondent stated: "It is obvious that the F.R.C.P. is a tradesman and sells his prescription, and thus violates the by-law of that Society. It is a fraud on the part of the patient either to use the prescription for a longer time

himself than first prescribed or to give the same prescription to another person. It is a fraud also on the part of the apothecary to make up the prescription for any longer time than intended by the F.R.C.P. or for any other person." That is—nice *fin-de siècle* logic, but it happens that the College of Physicians' by-law only binds the adviser so far as the fee is concerned. The patient and the apothecary are at liberty to treat the matter commercially.

New Companies.

HULL DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Object: To acquire the business of dispensing chemists, patent-medicine vendors, drug merchants, &c., now carried on by the Hull Drug Company at 34 Whitefriargate, Hull, and 78A Newborough, Scarborough, and to carry on and extend the same in all its branches. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—T. G. Milburn, 27 Park Grove, Hull, druggist; Mary E. Milburn, 27 Park Grove, Hull; Sarah Thompson, 4 Field Terrace, Worcester, spinster; J. J. Adamson, 3 Junction Place, Hull, surveyor; George Ellidge, 47 Clarence Road, Leeds, manager; T. J. Pringle, 42 Grosvenor Place, Leeds, cashier; and K. McLean, 70 Station Parade, Harrogate, chemist. Managing director, T. G. Milburn. Registered office, 34 Whitefriargate, Hull.

C. S. POTTER (LIMITED)—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the goodwill of the business of chemist and druggist, haberdasher, stationer, &c., carried on at 81 High Street, Plaistow, and to carry on business as wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, patent and proprietary medicine vendors, druggists' sundriesmen, drysalters, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—W. Potter, 81 High Street, Plaistow, wholesale chemist; Augusta E. Potter, wife of W. Potter; A. Potter, 81 High Street, Plaistow, traveller; J. H. Anderson, 149 Windsor Road, Forest Gate; C. Howes, 76 Stratford Road, E., corn merchant; J. Rippin, 91 Forest Lane, E., druggists' sundriesman; and A. H. Atkins, 23 Bonverie Street, E.C., agent. Managing director, W. Potter. Qualification, 250*l.* Registered office, 81 High Street, Plaistow, Essex.

PATENT-MEDICINE VENDORS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—This company was registered on November 3 by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, of 120 Chancery Lane, London, the object (as expressed in the memorandum of association) being "to associate, for the protection of their common interests, persons carrying on business as vendors of patent medicines, drugs, and chemicals, whether in connection with the business of grocers, general storekeepers, or otherwise; and especially for defence in prosecutions which may be instituted against any of them under the Pharmacy Act of 1868, or any other Act from time to time in force restricting or affecting the trade in patent medicines and chemicals." The nominal capital of the company is 525*l.*, divided into 1,000 shares of 10*s.* 6*d.* each. The first directors are Thomas Yardley, 180 Moss Lane East, Moss Side, Manchester, drysalter; William Green, 56 Deansgate, Bolton, grocer; William Adam Cartwright, 105 St. George's Road, Bolton, chemist; William Henry Deloe, 241 Stretford Road, Manchester, drysalter; John Frederic Todd, 212 Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness, wholesale druggist; and Nabor Withnall, 85 Moss Lane West, Manchester, drysalter.

Gazette.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Aldridge, Henry Ernest, Derby and Nottingham, mineral-water manufacturer.
Steele, Warwick Charles, Ealing, surgeon and medical practitioner.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Aldridge, Henry Ernest, Derby and Nottingham, mineral-water manufacturer.
Steele, Warwick Charles, Ealing, surgeon and medical practitioner.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Levin, Julius, Hanley, Staffordshire, sponge merchant—discharge suspended for two years.

Next Week.

Secretaries of Associations and Societies should give the Editor post-card notice of meetings to be held, and the business to be transacted thereat, by Wednesday of the week before.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.—*Royal Microscopical Society*, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8. Mr. F. Chapman, "Foraminifera of the Gault of Folkestone"; Mr. C. Houghton Gill, "Rugoid Growths on Diatoms"; Mr. John Hood, "Notops Rnfer: a new Rotifer."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.—*Society of Arts*, at 8 P.M. Opening address of the 139th Session by Sir Richard E. Webster, Q.C., M.P., Chairman of the Council.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17—*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, in Portland Rooms, at 8 P.M.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17—*Chemical Society*, at 8 P.M. Fluosulphonic Acid," by Professor Thorpe, F.R.S., and William Kirman, A.R.C.S.; "The Interaction of Iodine and Potassium Chlorate," by Professor Thorpe and George H. Perry, A.R.C.S.; "Magnetic Rotation of Sulphuric and Nitric Acids and their Solutions, also of Solutions of Sodium Sulphate and Lithium Nitrate," by W. H. Perkin, F.R.S.; "Note on the Refractive Indices and Magnetic Rotation of Sulphuric-acid Solutions," by S. U. Pickering, F.R.S.; "Hydrates of Alkylamines," by S. U. Pickering, F.R.S.; "The Atomic Weight of Boron," by Professor Ramsay, F.R.S., and Miss Emily Aston. Other papers.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.—*The Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association (Limited)*. Annual meeting at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, at 3 P.M.

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deed of arrangement with creditors has been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1867. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision, in the Act making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Hawkins, Henry, Rock House, Manchester Street, Heywood, and Victoria Street, Oldham, and Rose Vale Cottage, Cloughfold, Rawtenstall, patent medicine manufacturer and dealer. Trustee, James L. Crapper York Street, Heywood, accountant. Dated, October 31; filed, November 2. Unsecured liabilities, 480*l.*; estimated net assets, 160*l.*; creditors fully secured, 1,990*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Cook, R., Manchester	62	10	0
Crossley, James, Heywood	17	0	0
Fineberg & Co., Manchester	51	0	0
Finkleston & Co., Manchester	70	0	0
Greenhalgh, E., Market Place	10	6	0
Heywood Corporation, Heywood	16	0	0
Manchester and Liverpool Banking Co., Heywood	17	12	1
Marlor, David, Heywood	50	0	0
Standring, J., Manchester	20	12	6
Tattersall, John, Heywood	91	0	0
Tweedale, Son & Lees, Oldham	25	0	0
Wilkinson, J. T., Manchester	14	10	0

Secured Creditors.

Heywood Economic Building Society, Heywood	910	0	0
Hunter, Samuel, Sheffield	303	0	0
Mayall, Alfred, Liverpool	450	0	0
Ogden, Samuel R., Blackburn	300	0	0

LANOLINE VACCINE.—Lanoline has proved wonderfully successful in India in preserving vaccine lymph. Surgeor-Major King has particulars of 138,435 cases in which such lymph was used, and the figure of success was 89.98 per cent.

The Winter Session.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE first scientific meeting of the present session was held on Wednesday evening, and, as is customary on such occasions, Mr. E. N. Holmes, the Curator, had a magnificent exhibition of drugs, &c., presented to the Museum since last session. These were the subject of a paper and remarks by Mr. Holmes, but before they came on Mr. J. C. SHENSTONE, of Colchester, was called upon to say something regarding

A MS. RECIPE BOOK

which he has presented to the Library. This book appears, from entries made in it, to have belonged to Colchester apothecaries at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries. At all events, it belonged in 1713 to a John Richardson. It contains many orthodox formulae, such as emp. plumbi, aq. carui co., &c. Sometimes signs are used, as in the case of salt of tartar. Household remedies, and counter specialities are well represented, and Mr. Shenstone stated that some of the recipes are suggestive, though most of them are old-fashioned. He quoted examples, and suggested that chemists having similar books in their possession should present them to the Library. The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Shenstone for coming down from his country seat—(laughter)—he meant pharmacy, to bring this interesting book under their notice.

DRUGS FROM THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND ELSEWHERE.

Mr. HOLMES then took up the description of his specimens. The first were samples of poisons called "Ipo," used by three tribes and Malays of Perak for poisoning darts and arrows. The poisons differ in the mode of preparation, hill tribes using different methods from the plain tribes. The essential ingredient is the juice of *Antiaris antioxiaria*. This is a very high tree, the nearest branches being 100 feet from the ground. The juice is obtained by making herring-bone or V-shaped incisions in the bark of the tree. The matter of 3 oz. of juice comes out in a day, and as much as 1 pint is altogether obtained. This juice is evaporated to a gummy consistence, and the darts or arrows rubbed upon it. Other poisons, as have been said, are mixed with the juice. These are grated tubers of *Strychnos*, *Wallachiana* a species which appears to be new to science, and Dr. Stockman has found that it differs in physiological action from *nux vomica*, a somewhat novel feature for an Oriental *Strychnos*. Mr. Holmes added some remarks regarding the darts and blowtubes with which they are used. He then spoke of an oil resembling wood oil, which is called "plang oil," and is used by the natives as a remedy for scaly skin-diseases. It is a dark-brown oil, is obtained from the trunk of the tree by incision, is soluble in rectified spirit, and is greasy but not sticky. The plant which yields the oil is of botanical interest, but is only known as of the *Anacardiaceae*. Several other drugs were mentioned, amongst them the stem of *Sideroxylon malaccense*, which yields daroo oil, used in Bombay for making rum, although it does not possess the odour of that liquor.

Most of the specimens mentioned so far were presented by Mr. Wray. The Curator was now asked to refer to some others, and he did. First there was a nice collection of drugs from Afghanistan, presented by Mr. Schlesinger. These were sent by the Ameer for commercial purposes. Mr. Prebble, of Bombay, sent a specimen of the plant which yields sarcocolla—the first seen in Europe, said Mr. Holmes. Then there was a nice collection of drugs from Sierra Leone—Mr. Scott Elliot the donor. The Crown agents at Honduras sent specimens of the sponges which grow there—nice honeycombs, a trifle brittle; and Messrs. Cresswell Brothers & Schmitz sent some Cuban sponges. These are grass-sponges, and their peculiarity is that they have little tubes protruding from the surface, the smaller ones for taking in water, and the larger ones for letting it out. It looks a very queer sponge, but when these tubes are trimmed off and the sponge bleached it looks handsome indeed. Physiologically pure salicylic acid, the products of *Podophyllum Emodi* (from Mr. J. C. Umney), pseudotropine and its hydrochloride,

Natal eucalyptus oil, and some other specimens were formally named.

The PRESIDENT, as Mr. Carteighe, read the next paper on

THE SALE OF POISONS BY PHARMACISTS TO MEDICAL MEN.

Premising that when a railway accident occurs the public naturally consider whether the driver or signalman is at fault, so they turn towards the chemist when a case of accidental poisoning is reported, the lecturer said that while he believed the general practice under circumstances of considerable difficulty was to take the utmost precautions, it was possible by carelessness to bring serious censure on the whole pharmaceutical body. In the sale of poisons he considered it to be the duty of chemists to take every precaution possible beyond the limitations of the law in order to prevent to the utmost of his power the abuse of such substances; and in referring to poisons he did not limit himself to the statutory poisons. The customs generally followed in regulating the sale of poisons had been the growth of time and the result of experience. It was assumed that suicides could not be prevented. If poisons could not be obtained there was generally at hand the rope, the razor, or the gently flowing river. Much the same might be said if the intention were to take the life of another. All that could be done was to ensure that a precise record of the sale of any poison should be kept so that the purchaser might be traced. The sale of poisons to medical men is generally regarded as a wholesale transaction. But is that view justifiable? Is it taking sufficient precaution if we allow any stranger calling himself Dr. A to have any poison he may ask for? He was disposed to think it the duty of chemists to refuse to supply poisons to any such customer unless he were properly introduced. And the same course should be pursued with written orders. In all cases a signed order should be obtained, and this should be preserved. It might be objected that adherence to this plan might in some cases imperil a life by preventing a doctor obtaining the remedy he required. But he thought medical men would adapt themselves to the rule when they knew of it. He would apply the same principle to sales of poison from one chemist to another. In such transactions the poison, if solid, should not be wrapped in the order and handed thus to the applicant—perhaps a diminutive messenger. If a liquid, it should not be supplied in a bottle with the order merely tied round the neck. If an extract it should not be transferred from the spatula to a piece of paper. The orders should always bear the signature of the purchaser or of his assistant. An order on a blank sheet of paper, with the dispensing-stamp of the firm was not sufficient. He did not suggest that practices such as he had suggested were common in our ranks. But they did exist and, perhaps, in the days before so many poisonous alkaloids were known. Now the responsibility thrown on the pharmacist is much greater than it was formerly. He had in these remarks intentionally made no allusion to parts 1 and 2 of the schedule of poisons. For his present purpose these should be regarded similarly. There was no reason why 5 grains of morphia should be refused and 2 oz. of the hypodermic solution of morphia should be supplied to a stranger. Nor did he refer to wholesale dealings. Wholesale druggists might or might not take more or less precautions. He was glad to notice that many of them do now put their name and address on poisons besides labelling them as the Acts require with the word poison and the name of the article. In other words, they think it wise to take particular precautions. It might be asked what is the definition of a wholesale transaction. He was not a lawyer, and if he were, he should not venture to give an opinion. Only a judge could give a decision. His object had been to urge that the requirements of the law in regard to poisons should not be *all* that a pharmacist should consider.

Mr. GILES thought the President's paper was a most important and valuable one. In his opinion the Pharmacy Act had tended rather to facilitate than to suppress the sale of poisons. Before it was passed he had never thought of selling such articles as prussic acid or arsenic; but when the conditions were definitely stated, he could not help feeling that he was almost required to do so. He knew that in the establishment in which he was then, but with which

to his sorrow he was no longer connected, the sales of poisons had considerably increased.

Mr. LONG thought the Act would not be necessary much longer as chemists would all be worried out of existence. Shakespeare told us of the poor apothecary whose poverty not his will consented to the sale of a poison. Pharmacy, he believed, had risen above that. He himself would not sell such poisons as prussic acid, strychnine, arsenic, to any one except medical men, nor to any stranger no matter how introduced. Mr. Long then wandered off on to the recent paregoric case, and from that to poisonous patent-medicines, but, being invited by the President to confine himself to the point raised, wound up by saying he should like to kick the whole lot (of poisons, presumably) into the gutter.

Mr. C. UMNEY agreed with Mr. Giles that the paper was a very important one. Wholesale druggists had been put on the alert especially since a famous case when a medical man went to an historic house and bought wholesale a poison which he used to kill a youth with. They were very careful in labelling poisons. They put their name and address on all they send out and, moreover, use distinguishing labels. He mentioned several instances of applicants for poisons at his warehouse who had been refused because they were unknown. There had been a question among shippers who had been in the habit of exporting casks of arsenic without any label on them. They said they had so shipped thousands of casks and had done it so for centuries, and it was not necessary to alter it. But recently some arsenic got mixed with some tapioca, some deaths resulted, and, as was known, an official intimation had been made that these must be labelled poison. He (the speaker) and Mr. David Howard had been almost alone in arguing before that that course should be taken. As secretary of a wholesale druggists' association, he could state that it was the general desire of the trade to take every possible precaution.

Mr. WALTER HILLS said the medical man referred to by Mr. Umney had been refused poison by another firm. The question of personal knowledge was a difficult one. He could hardly agree that it should be a rule that medical men were to be supplied with poisons only on the same terms as the general public. When a medical man who was not personally known to them applied for a poison, if it were not a case of extreme urgency, if it were, for instance, a dentist, who wanted some arsenic, they would agree to send the poison to his residence the next day, and there take his signature. But in cases of urgency this was not always possible. Country medical men who had accounts with them, but were not personally known, sometimes called in for a few grains of strychnine. They would propose in such cases to send it by post. As to supplying poisons to other chemists, while deprecating such carelessness as had been alluded to, he thought, if an order came from a chemist, and they knew there was such a chemist, even though they did not know his writing, they might supply it. At the same time, he hoped it always would become the custom of chemists to sign such orders. Further, he thought there might be often a distinction between poisons in the first and those in the second part of the schedule. They might, for instance, sometimes refuse to supply aconitine, but be willing to sell aconitine ointment.

Mr. SHENSTONE (Colchester) thought it would be desirable that discussions of this character should be extended to other difficulties of which they had many in the country. He instanced the sale of corrosive sublimate to carriers for the use of shepherds. Were they justified in selling this if they knew the carrier?

Mr. ALLEN (Kilburn), referring to Mr. Giles's remarks, said he knew an unregistered person who was asked for some cyanide of potassium, and refused to sell it, saying, "You can go to the chemist's, but he will not sell it to you." Ultimately the unregistered dealer gave to his customer about 2 oz. Orders from one chemist to another were very frequent. In future he would always insist on having these, if for poisons, signed.

Mr. HILLS said he should be glad if he might put a practical question. What were they to do if to-morrow they received in Oxford Street an order from Dinwiddie & Co. for some poison in a writing unknown to them?

The PRESIDENT said he would reply to questions altogether.

Mr. BRAXTON HICKS, who spoke on the invitation of the

President, said he had been trying to keep quiet, but the searching eye of the President had found him out. He had been brought to the meeting by his own pharmacist, who had not poisoned him yet. He believed he was looked upon by some chemists as an unnecessary worrier. In his office as coroner, he had to report some people. As a barrister he had to read Acts of Parliament. Sometimes he interpreted them rightly, sometimes wrongly. He appeared, from the result in the courts, to have read the Pharmacy Act correctly from beginning to end. He found the journals of the trade all seemed to agree with him, and the President's address was exactly in substance what he would have said himself, only he could not have expressed himself so well. In dealing with poisons chemists should always consider the public safety. They should follow the spirit and not the mere letter of the law, and for their own credit as common-sense people should not say, I will go just as far as the law allows. Coroners did not want to have cases of carelessness before them. They did not want to call chemists' assistants over the coals. He would much rather call a grocer's assistant over the coals. He thought they should make no distinction between strangers who said they were medical men and the rest of the public. Neill went to a very respectable chemist's shop and, because he said he was a medical man, he was supplied with strychnine.* If he (Mr. Hicks) went to a chemist's shop would they supply him with strychnine? Few of the chemists there knew him or had ever seen him, and he hoped they never would see him again—officially he meant, of course.

Mr. S. A. WALTON wanted to know what should be done if a medical purchaser presented his visiting-card, or if an American doctor was introduced by a doctor known to the seller, what then?

Mr. CARTEIGHE: In the latter case you may certainly supply a poison.

Mr. BURDEN said the sale of poisons was fraught with innumerable difficulties, and he gave two instances. A man comes rushing up in a hansom and wants 2 oz. of laudanum and 2 oz. of liquor ergotæ. Mr. Burden refuses to supply, and there is the usual scene. So also when the night-bell is rung by a medical stranger. Then there is the case of medicine-chests, which usually contain laudanum or morphia. They are open to all inmates of the house—even the coachman may carry a bottle of laudanum in his pocket and might administer it to anybody. There ought to be some restriction.

Mr. PICKARD said that pharmacists as such could do little to carry out Mr. Carteighe's suggestions without the aid of medical men, and he suggested that there should be a conference. He certainly thought that they should insist upon having the name and address of the doctor appended to dangerous prescriptions.

Mr. LEWIS OUGH (Leicester) asked the President to state what should be done in the case of pills containing small quantities of poison. Should they be so labelled?

Mr. JONES said this seemed to be a fitting opportunity for drawing up a code of pharmaceutical ethics, similar to what medical men had to guide them.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said that was exactly the point of his paper, and such a code would have to be formed. He warned his hearers not to depend upon what this or that historic house would do in certain circumstances. They must rely upon themselves, for an historic house would not save them. When an unknown doctor wanted poisons, they should not say to him, "I can't supply you," but "I won't." (Hear, hear.) He was not there to answer categorical questions, and would not as long as he was President of the Society. Mr. Ough was a pharmaceutical chemist, and could answer his own question himself, or ought to be able to, and that was the reply he would give to all such questions put to him that night. They would find that there was a good deal in the paper to think about; it was not the growth of a day, and he had made no allusion to cases for proper reasons. They could supply these themselves. He repeated some of the statements contained in the paper, and advised them to let the law go on one side and regard only what was for the safety of the public. All their safeguards must be real, and they must apply common sense to all poison transactions whether they were with medical men or

* Mr. Braxton Hicks prides himself on his accuracy. According to the evidence in the Neill case it appeared that he only bought tincture of nux vomica and opium from the chemist.

with the public. It was a piece of presumption on the part of doctors to regard pharmacists as their servants. (Applause.) They were simply associated with doctors in the treatment of disease. It was a mistake to regard a medical order as a fiat; it was wholly different from a prescription. Then, after referring to the practice which popular weeklies have of printing a medical column, and the familiarity with potent medicines thereby engendered, Mr. Carteighe replied to Mr. Hills who, he said, could get all the knowledge he needed regarding an order from Dinneford & Co. if he liked to put himself to the pains, and at the worst he could send the poison to Bond Street and get Michael Carteighe's signature for it. He did not think a conference with medical men would do any good. That must be between individuals.

On the motion of Mr. Giles, Mr. Carteighe was thanked, and the meeting closed.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Executive of the North British Branch was held in Edinburgh on Thursday. Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing, Chairman of the Executive, presided, and the following were also present, viz.:—Messrs. Kermath (St. Andrews), R. McAdam (Glasgow), C. Kerr (Dundee), J. M. Hardie (Dundee), A. Noble (Edinburgh), A. Kinninmont (Glasgow), J. W. Sutherland (Dumfries), D. Storrar (Kirkcaldy), J. B. Stephenson (Edinburgh), J. Nesbit (Portobello), A. Gibson (Edinburgh), J. H. Fisher (Dunfermline), J. Jack (Arbroath), and W. Johnston, A. Strachan and J. Paterson (Aberdeen). The Secretary intimated an apology for absence from Mr. Maben (Hawick).

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved of. The report of

THE GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

stated that Mr. E. C. C. Stanford had been asked to deliver the inaugural address of the session, but he had been unable to accept the invitation. He had, however, offered to contribute a paper on "Algin" at a later date. Several other papers had been promised. The meeting then considered in committee the report of the General Purposes Committee on the question of

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

After some discussion it was remitted back to the committee to further consider the matter and prepare a report to be printed and submitted at the next meeting of the executive. The report on the proposed

EXTENSION OF PREMISES

was next considered. This matter also was referred back to the committee with instructions to get plans and estimates prepared by an architect, and to submit these, with detailed report, to the next meeting.

EXAMINERS.

The CHAIRMAN moved that Messrs. Peter Boa, Edinburgh; David Brown Dott, Edinburgh; Adam Gibson, Edinburgh; James Jack, Arbroath; Alexander Kinninmont, Glasgow; Thomas Maben, Hawick; John Nesbit, Portobello; and John Bertram Stephenson, Edinburgh, be nominated for election by the Council as members of the Board of Examiners for Scotland for the year 1893. The motion was seconded by Mr. ROBERT MCADAM, Glasgow, and unanimously agreed to.

On behalf of himself and his colleagues, Mr. STEPHENSON expressed thanks for nomination.

This was all the business brought before the meeting in a formal manner, but

The CHAIRMAN said that a good many who were present at the Pharmaceutical Conference had visited the rooms of the North British Branch, and had expressed great satisfaction with them, and with the arrangements made in connection with the Conference meetings. In regard to the Conference he thought everything had gone off well, and to the credit of the Society. (Applause.)

EVENING MEETING.

In the evening there was a good attendance of members, &c., on the occasion of the opening of the session by Dr. Matthew Charteris, Professor of Materia Medica in the

Glasgow University. Dr. Charteris laid before the meeting some of his views in regard to the revision of the British Pharmacopœia, which will be more fully referred to in our next issue.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

AT the meeting of the Association on November 3, a paper was read on

THE PREVENTION OF VOICE TROUBLES AND SORE THROAT. By William Hill, M.D., London.

This paper took the form of a lecture with practical demonstrations. A large number of specimens, both human and animal, were exhibited. The throat was described in detail, and the pharynx and the larynx pointed out as the two most important parts. The nose has a very important connection with the throat and its disorders. It contains a series of bones called the turbinated bones, which expose a large surface of warm blood, and cause the air inhaled to be warmed ready for the lungs; moreover, the cilia of the nose cause the secretions to move and reject the solid particles it has collected. The nose is the proper organ for breathing, not the mouth. The larynx, which is the air-passage, is bounded at its upper extremity by the vocal cords, and has, therefore, the double function of breathing and of phonation. The epiglottis, by altering its form, causes the food to pass down the pharynx, and keeps it from the larynx. In speaking of proper breathing, the author pointed out that diaphragmatic breathing was the proper method, and not clavicular. It was reported that Rubini had broken his clavicle during singing, by persisting in this method of breathing. Throat-diseases are often caused by germs, by inhalation of sewer-gas, &c. Fortunately, there are other organisms in the throat always ready to attack these germs. The throat was well provided with tonsils, both faucial and lingual. The tonsils produce phagocytes, or leucocytes, amoeboid corpuscles which actually swallow up the germs. Why, then, should tonsils be cut out? Because when they become enlarged and horny, they lose this function; and by removing the horny surface, the new exposed portion can go on producing the corpuscles. The decay of teeth is largely due to germs: this shows the importance of keeping the teeth in order. Obstruction in the nose is the cause of many throat disorders. Care must be exercised in the use of both alcohol and tobacco; many people can use these luxuries with impunity in moderation; others cannot. People liable to throat-disorders should be very chary of eating piquant or hot dishes. Irritating remedies, too, such as cayenne and (except in special cases) tannin lozenges or nitrate of silver, should be avoided. Hot tea, too, is bad.

Several members made comments on the lecture, and to these, and to questions put, Dr. HILL made a brief reply. He agreed with Mr. Rogers as to the desirability of discouraging counter-prescribing. He thought, as a simple remedy, menthol was one of the best; hazaline, too, was of great use. Glycerine should only be used where there was a very moist secretion. The dog only kept his mouth open at times, so that he did usually, especially at night, breathe through his nose. Sewer-gas might not be dangerous of itself; but houses where there was any leak in the sewers were always to be condemned.

A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Hill.

MIDLAND COUNTIES CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The opening meeting of the session of the Midland Counties Chemists' Association was held on November 3, at the Colonnade Hotel, New Street, Birmingham. Mr. C. Thompson (President) occupied the chair, and amongst those present were Councillors Barclay and Barrett (Leamington), Messrs. W. F. Wyley, F. Barlow, G. Thonger, C. J. Arblaster, J. Hinds (Coventry), G. E. Perry, Cattell, E. Ferriday, F. H. Prosser, Richards, M. Magor, Meggeson, Scott, Boucher, Featherstone, Perks, Lowther, T. Ground, Kneall, Chapman, Brunt, Spencer, R. D. Gibbs, Gibson, Onion, Prowse, Eley, Drew, Beech, W. Aster, Wakefield, R. Brown, F. H. Alcock (honorary secretary), &c. There were also present a large number of ladies.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

took the form of the advocacy of a scheme of territorial representation on the Pharmaceutical Council. Mr. Thompson suggested that each councillor should be elected by a particular district; he should represent a certain definite body of pharmacists, and be responsible to that body for what he does and what he says. At least once a year he should meet his own constituents, at his own centre, and address them, whilst they in turn would address him. By that means he would get to know the views held in his district, he would receive fresh energy for work himself, and impart new life into the district over which he presides. We should have at the head of each centre, which would constitute a branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, a councillor, with the twenty or thirty local secretaries, as the case may be. These sections would each have its president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and in all large towns there would be no reason why a certain number of other members, according to the number of chemists residing in the district, should not join in these provincial councils. We should then have some direct interest in the work of the Society, some duty to perform, and by stimulating each other we should get rid of that monster—apathy—which has been the great incubus in the past, and which has so cramped and crippled the many individual efforts which have been made from time to time that all of these in turn have resulted in but little good being accomplished.

He illustrated his proposal by exhibiting the maps of Great Britain divided into districts which Mr. Greenish had shown when he gave his address as President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, at Birmingham in 1886, on the organisation of provincial pharmaceutical education. Mr. Thompson thinks the Pharmaceutical Society might provide a room in each division, and give 20% to 30% a year to carry on the necessary work. He considers that the funds of the Society would not suffer in the long run, even supposing each centre cost the Society on an average 50% per annum—750% altogether. He believes that instead of 4,000 members and associates in business paying a guinea each, there would soon be 8,000. Referring to the maps he showed that at the present time No. 1 branch has Messrs. Harrison and Martin as its representatives; No. 2, Yorkshire, Mr. Newsholme; No. 3, Manchester district, is not represented; No. 4, Liverpool and North Wales, Mr. Abraham; No. 5, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and Lincoln, Mr. Richardson; No. 6, Midland Counties, Messrs. Cross and Southall; No. 7, South and Mid Wales, Mr. Grose; No. 8, Eastern Counties, no representative; No. 9, Kent and Sussex, Messrs. Bottle and Leigh; No. 10, Mr. Atkins; No. 11, Bristol, Mr. Schacht; No. 12, Cornwall and Devonshire, no representative; No. 13, Scotland (North), Mr. Johnston; No. 14, Scotland (South-East), Mr. Storrar; No. 15, Scotland (South-West), no representative.

It might be argued against this proposal that a district might be favoured with more than one capable man, while in another district it would be impossible to find one. He would get over that difficulty by accepting any really good and capable man whether he reside in the district or not, the only stipulation being that the district itself should have its choice. After expounding the educational advantages which might be expected to result from the adoption of his scheme, Mr. Thompson turned to matters of more business interest. Quite recently, he said, "the Pharmaceutical Society has claimed twenty-five penalties of 5% each in Birmingham, and still I find that small drug-stores are opening in all directions. I think it right that the fact should be made known that the public runs very great risk in trusting these pseudo chemists and druggists, who fit up shops exactly like a chemist's, put over their doors the words 'drug-store,' and sell almost anything they are asked for. These men, as a rule, are very ignorant. Some are oil and colour men, or members of other trades, who, having a little capital to spare, start on the 'store system.' Only one of these prosecutions has been reported in the daily press, the remainder having paid the fines rather than allow their names to appear in print. I wish there was sufficient *esprit de corps* among us to prevent any qualified man lending his qualification to these usurpers; our task would then be an easy one. I appeal to these men, if they have not lost all sense of decency and of unity, not to accept positions under any unqualified

master, or company of unqualified persons; depend upon it they will soon find situations equally as good under properly-qualified men; do not sell yourselves to these outsiders, but stick to your colours, and do not earn for yourselves the offensive name which is sometimes given to non-union men." After a brief allusion to the labelling of poisonous proprietary medicines, the President concluded his address by urging his hearers to leave occasionally their cares, worries, and anxieties, drown all petty jealousies, bury all cramped ideas, and come to the meetings. "There give us the benefit of your experience, and see if you cannot leave the trade or profession to which you belong in a better condition than you found it."

Councillor BARRETT, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President for his address, said he thought perhaps Mr. Thompson would admit that some of the ideas he had submitted had been already placed before pharmacists, but with the difference that he had elaborated and shown them how to carry a scheme that had been partially suggested to them by Jacob Bell, Mr. Stott, and Mr. Greenish. A sort of scheme could very easily be thought out by a man of imagination, but a man who could think out a scheme and reduce it into such a form that it would be workable was a man they rarely met. Mr. Thompson, however, had done this. (Hear, hear.) The scheme deserved their hearty support. There would doubtless be many difficulties, because they would have to go to Parliament for a Bill to alter the present Pharmacy Act before they could carry it through, and Parliament was very much overdone with business. But he thought they would be able to get passed such an amended Pharmacy Bill as would give them the power to return their members to Bloomsbury Square in the manner suggested by the President. Having obtained it, he believed they would almost immediately be brought into unity, that they would largely increase their members, and that the large increase in membership would more than repay the additional outlay which the President had urged would be necessary to carry out his scheme. It behoved pharmacists occasionally to look around, and see what others were doing in the way of union. The licensed victuallers knew perfectly well that as soon as a local option measure or anything else likely to affect the licensed victuallers was brought into Parliament the members of the trade were able to bring immense influence to bear, so great was their power as the result of combination. If that was possible with the licensed victuallers, surely it was possible with chemists, who, at any rate, ought to be able to boast of as much education as the licensed victualler. They ought also to be able to boast of as much education as the doctor; and if the doctor, the clergyman, and the lawyer were examples of how people could get their rights, surely they, as chemists, who had to pass an examination insisted upon by Government, should combine more freely than they had done in times gone by for the realisation of their desires—and combination could only be brought about by a scheme such as their President had placed before them. It was only by meeting together constantly, and by being addressed by prominent men in their ranks, that the lethargic feeling that they as chemists were so plentifully blessed with would be taken away. He would go further than the President in regard to drug-stores, and strike off the rolls any man guilty of doing that which the Pharmacy Act said he was not allowed to do. (Hear, hear.) If a man was found guilty as a lawyer of doing something against his profession, he was struck off the rolls. Let pharmacists go in for power to strike chemists off the rolls who were guilty of improper conduct. (Hear, hear.) If the Government protected the lawyers, it should protect pharmacists in the same way. (Applause)

Mr. PERRY, in seconding the motion, said Mr. Thompson had done yeoman service to that Association, and having been a little behind the scenes he knew the good service he had also given as local secretary for the Pharmaceutical Society. (Hear, hear.) Evidently his interest in pharmacy generally was far from waning. (Hear, hear.) He was not competent to discuss the scheme which Mr. Thompson had unfolded before them for the reorganisation of the Pharmaceutical Society. He looked upon it as a matter which would require serious thought. He did not know that there was any professional body which adopted such a mode of election of its representatives as the one Mr. Thompson considered it advisable the Pharmaceutical Society should

adopt. It seemed to him if such a scheme could be practicable with such a body as theirs, it could not fail to strengthen the Society. It certainly ought to create a great deal more enthusiasm and lead to more active work in the interests of pharmacy generally. Nearly every President of their Association within his recollection had had the same remark, or very nearly the same remark, to make as had been made by Mr. Thompson as to the state of pharmacy, and every President seemed to cast about for some remedy. So far as he could see, there were two things with which pharmacists should never rest satisfied until they were modified or altered. The one had been dealt with in the President's paper, and that was the practice of pharmacy and the selling of poisons by unqualified practitioners. (Hear, hear.) It was a most serious thing, and interfered greatly with the business of the pharmacist who had to undergo a rigorous examination before he was allowed to practise pharmacy. The other was the continuance of dispensing by medical men. He agreed with Mr. Barrett that the time was approaching when their rights as chemists would have to be pressed forward more than they had been in the past. He was not prepared to say in what particular direction, but he entirely agreed with Mr. Barrett that those rights were existent, and that an effort should be made to assert them. He meant particularly in the direction of the dispensing of medicines. There was no doubt that the separation of the practice of medicine and the practice of pharmacy would be conducive to the best interests of both professions, and in no sense injure financially the medical men. (Hear, hear.) Until this was brought about they would always hear from their Presidents year after year of the unsatisfactory condition of pharmacy. He thought Mr. Thompson had made a valuable contribution as to the reorganisation, consolidation, and unity of pharmacists. (Applause.)

Councillor BARCLAY, in supporting the proposition, said he considered the President had brought before them a very important question—one which every local Association ought to consider, and which ought to be considered also by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. (Hear, hear.) They were all aware that through one cause or another the Council had for many years been diffident in moving for the protection of chemists and druggists. They had always been fearful of taking a step in advance; but if they knew that they had behind them the public opinion of pharmacists in the country, they would be much more ready to undertake work which they had shrunk from in the past. It was of the utmost importance that pharmacists in the kingdom should be able to speak through their representatives more effectively than at present; and if a scheme something on the lines Mr. Thompson had suggested were pushed forward, he could see no reason why it should not be adopted. (Hear, hear.) As at present constituted, the Council lacked enthusiasm and force, and he believed if it had taken bolder steps long ago they would have had a much better Society and a better protection for the trade. In regard to chlorodyne and other poisons, they ought to have pushed the matter home. But the fact was they did not know how far to go, because they did not know whether they had the trade at their back or not. If they had such a scheme as that submitted they would be able to speak with a great deal more force than at present, and he trusted some practical measure would arise out of the discussion that evening. (Applause.)

Mr. W. F. WYLEY expressed his desire to assist in any movement having for its object the interests of pharmacists, and said he thought the scheme suggested would do a certain amount of good. (Hear, hear.) As to the question of the adulteration of drugs, he could not think, if a return were made of the number of prosecutions, that it would be found that they occurred amongst qualified chemists. (Hear, hear.) As a rule those prosecutions took place amongst village shopkeepers, who very likely adulterated their goods after receiving them from wholesale houses. Every chemist desired to sell drugs that were pure and above suspicion. (Hear, hear.) A resolution was then put and carried with acclamation.

The PRESIDENT, in acknowledgement, spoke of the pleasure it gave him to notice that all the speakers had approved of his scheme. What was now wanted was active support, and he felt sure they in Birmingham would keep up the reputation of the city in which they lived.

During the evening selections of vocal and instrumental music were given by several competent performers.

We understand that the Midland Counties Chemists' Association are arranging several Wednesday afternoon excursions to works in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, and that the Birmingham Small Arms Factory will be paid the first visit.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association met on Wednesday night (November 9) at the rooms of the Chemical Club, Victoria Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Harry Kemp.

THE DETECTION OF POISONS.

Mr. CHARLES TURNER read a paper on "Poisons and their Detection." Beginning by giving an account of the presence of lead and copper in drinking-water and some metallic impurities in distilled water caused by faulty condensing arrangements, he went on to speak of crenic and apocrenic acids, which, he said, were probably allied to humic acid, a substance formed from decaying vegetable matter, and which had recently been shown to dissolve inorganic substances which were insoluble in ordinary reagents—the metallic compounds of this acid being more active than the substance itself in this respect. To detect these acids, metals and silica were first precipitated as usually directed; the remaining liquid was concentrated and acidified with acetic acid, when copper acetate gave a brownish precipitate, showing an apocrenate. To the filtrate ammonium carbonate was added till a blue colour was obtained. On warming, crenate of copper was deposited as a bluish-green precipitate. A piece of piping, which had been used for the Manchester water-supply, was shown, having a deposit of brownish material from the water. The subject of lead in citric and tartaric acid next received attention, the lead vessels used for crystallising imparting a small amount to the acid. It might be determined by neutralising about 15 grammes of the acid with caustic soda and adding water to the bulk of 50 c.c., and stirring with a glass rod moistened with ammonium sulphhydrate. A brown tint was produced, the intensity of which was equalled by water containing a known amount of a solution prepared by dissolving 1.831 gramme of crystallised lead acetate in 1,000 c.c. of water. This contained 1 milligramme of lead in 1 c.c. In Wanklyn's water-analysis the figure 1.66 was given.

$$\frac{\text{PbC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_5 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}}{\text{Pb}} = \frac{378}{206.4} = 1.8313$$

Tartaric acid usually contained about 0.2 grain in 1 lb. This was not sufficient to cause any injury. It seemed to be impossible to obtain a commercial acid free from lead. The one used for comparison in the experiment shown by Mr. Turner was obtained from Messrs. Hopkins & Williams. The results were passed round to the members present. Arsenic, Mr. Turner proceeded to say, might be considered the typical poison. In the employment of Marsh's test for its detection certain precautions were necessary. It would be noticed in the tests for bismuthum purificatum in the 1835 Pharmacopœia that arsenium was directed to be tested for by dissolving the specimen in nitric acid. The bismuth nitrate separated by crystallisation, and the mother-liquor, which of course contained arsenic acid if arsenium were present, was evaporated with hydrochloric acid till all nitric acid was driven off. This was because the nitric acid prevented the arsenium uniting with the hydrogen in a great measure. Chloride of arsenium was not formed when arsenic acid was heated with hydrochloric acid, and no arsenic was lost by volatilisation. Pure zinc yielded hydrogen with difficulty. If chloro-platinic acid (the so-called platinum tetrachloride) or copper sulphate was added, metallic platinum or copper respectively was deposited and aided the action. The copper, however, acted as in Reinsch's test, and the hydrogen did not on that account combine with all the arsenium, though some was generally to be found in the flame. If nitric acid were present, the zinc might contain arsenium and yet show no signs of it if the ordinary mode of procedure were employed. Sugar and other organic bodies modified the action, so that arsenuretted

hydrogen was produced and the sugar might be said to contain arsenic when none was present. Wall-papers containing arsenic were not found so frequently as formerly. An excellent article on the subject was given in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* early in 1893, and for this reason they were only shortly dealt with. The detection of arsenic was illustrated with a fly-paper which had been soaked in a strong solution of potassium nitrate and sodium carbonate. This was dried and burned. The ashes, on fusion with a little more nitrate and carbonate, yielded a residue which, when dissolved in water and neutralised with acetic acid, gave an abundant chocolate precipitate with silver nitrate. The detection of poisons in general was then discussed, phosphorus receiving special attention. Three match-heads were placed in a litre flask with water, sulphuric acid, and ferrous sulphate, which prevented the potassium chlorate supposed to be present acting on the phosphorus. These were distilled into an upright Liebig's condenser. The gas being turned down, a luminosity was seen to pass slowly across from the flask to the condenser, remaining visible at the surface of the water. The general treatment was summarised as follows: first, the distillation of the substance with acid and the examination for volatile poisons; next, the dialysis of the residue in the retort or a fresh portion and the examination of the diffusate for alkaloids, glucosides, and metallic poisons; and, lastly, the total destruction of organic matter by burning, and the examination of the ash. In conclusion a careful calculation of all results was enjoined. Mr. G. W. Overend, Ph C., conducted the working of the experiments shown, which were much appreciated.

At the close of the paper there was a short discussion, which was taken part in by, amongst others, Mr. J. Carter Bell, analyst for Cheshire. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to Mr. Turner for his paper.

It may be added that the audience, which numbered about forty, included several of the students at the Manchester College of Pharmacy.

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.

THE opening meeting was held on Wednesday, November 2. Mr. JOHN LOTHIAN, President, delivered an address. In the course of this he stated that the membership of the Association last session had been the highest on record, although every year the Association suffers from the removal of some of its most active members. That the work done by the Association was good, he thought the testimony of Prof. Atfield, as British Pharmacopoeia reporter, sufficed to show, and he urged the younger members to maintain the Association in the high place in the progress of pharmacy which it had attained of recent years. Mr. Lothian then commented upon the advantage of note-taking and the prospects of the session.

On the motion of Mr. COWIE (Vice-President), seconded by Mr. NESBIT (Portobello), a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Lothian for his address.

The SECRETARY read the Prize Committee's report, from which it appeared that the first prize had been gained by Mr. George Scott Carmichael, 17 North Bridge, with 91 per cent. of marks; and the second prize by Mr. Donald S. Murray, 139 Princes Street, with 62 per cent. of marks. Mr. J. B. Stephenson presented the first prizeman with a class-ticket for Dr. Stevenson Macadam's lectures on chemistry, and the second prizeman with copies of Atfield's "Chemistry" and Macadam's "Practical Chemistry." In doing so Mr. STEPHENSON said the great interest attaching to such occasions was not because of the material gain in the prize, nor did it lie in the mere competition. The real motive was our natural admiration of excellence in the abstract which was common to them all. He earnestly and eloquently urged them to have faith in their work, for thus only could good work be done. They should also love their work, for by so doing would they have courage to persevere in face of difficulties. He might also say they should cultivate hope in their work, for he could assure them they would find ample opportunities for the exercise of that grace in their future experience of life. On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, a hearty vote of thanks was enthusiastically awarded to Mr. Stephenson for his interesting address.

The PRESIDENT then intimated that owing to business engagements he was reluctantly compelled to resign the office to which they had for a second time elected him. The following were then elected to fill vacancies:—W. B. Cowie President; A. J. Day, Vice-President; J. W. Simpson Secretary; Alex. Murray, Assistant Secretary; and as members of Committee, J. Lothian and W. Lyon.

DUNDEE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

LAST week's meeting of the Association was devoted to "Short Papers." Mr. Paterson gave an account of "The Collection and Preservation of Marine Algae" in which he detailed some amusing experiences. Mr. Mair reported on a sample of salicylate of soda which he had examined in which he found a trace of iron, introduced probably from the use of carbonate of soda in the manufacture not quite free from that impurity, or from some metallic vessel in which the salt may at some part of the process have been contained. The sample was sent out by a firm of chemical-manufacturers in Scotland. He read also a note on "Studies for Apprentices," in which he advocated a class in elementary theoretical pharmacy for young apprentices. There was some good discussion on the papers. Mr. Macdougald, the city analyst, was elected an honorary member.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

GLASGOW AND SCOTTISH SECTION.

THE session was opened at Glasgow last week, Mr. C. A. FAWCITT, the Chairman, delivering an address on the chemical industries of Scotland, suggesting that more attention should be paid to the manufacture of aniline and alizarine dyes. Mr. Fawcitt also advocated that foreign patentees of such dyes should be compelled within a specified time to manufacture in this country.

Mr. D. R. STEWART, chemist to the Broxburn Oil Company, read a paper on "The Flash-point and Heat of Burning Mineral Oil." This was a criticism of the various standards which have been fixed or proposed from time to time, special attention being given to the effect which the introduction of petroleum oils had had on the older standards, the author advocating a high flash-point (100° F. as a minimum). He also spoke about the probable outlets of mineral oils in the near future—as for fuel and for gaseous illuminants—and advocated parliamentary inquiry regarding lamp accidents and fatalities.

In the course of the discussion Mr. W. IVISON MACADAM, Edinburgh, said that with home oils there was not the least danger. He looked upon paraffin as one of the safest illuminants they had—safer even than gas. There was no doubt that the Scottish oils burned in the same character throughout, whilst with the American oils they frequently found that the lighter portions volatilised and the heavier residue was left. He strongly held with Mr. Stewart that the lowest flash-point should be 100°, though personally he favoured 120°.

Mr. J. STUART THOMSON, Uphall, said it was rather curious that the Government, which demanded a light with a flash-point of 105° for its own departments, should allow the public to get oil at a flash-point 7½ degrees lower. The discussion was adjourned.

LIVERPOOL SECTION.

Mr. HENRY BRUNNER, of Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited) opened this section on Thursday, November 3, with an address on "The Use of Chemical Manures for the Production of Fruit." Mr. Brunner pointed out that one-fourth of the cost of production of the fruit is for manure, and that although he was uncertain whether natural manures could be completely replaced by chemical, he had no doubt that a large proportion of it could be with advantage to the crop and economy to the cultivator. The paper contained an interesting critique of the best forms of chemical manures to employ and their relative values. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Brunner, proposed by Mr. CAREY, and supported by Dr. HURTER and Dr. CAMPBELL BROWN, brought the meeting to a close.

MANCHESTER SECTION.

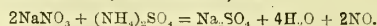
MR. IVAN LEVINSTEIN, Chairman of this section, opened the session last Friday evening with an address. At the outset he spoke of the weaknesses of our patenting system, and advocated a painstaking examination of the subject-matter and of the specification of every patent before it was granted, as was the case in America and Germany. Such an examination would protect genuine and honest inventors, and as for chemical patents, the necessity of distinguishing between them and mechanical patents was insisted upon. Mr. Levinstein also dealt with recent legislation affecting chemical industries, German competition, and the acquisition of the Manchester Technical School by the Corporation.

LONDON SECTION.

FOR the first, and probably the last, time in its history this section met on Monday night in the Royal Society's rooms at Burlington House, owing, as Mr. WILLIAM THORP explained in his maiden speech as Chairman, to the fact that the British workman has not yet finished the decoration of the Chemical Society's rooms. Having thanked the members for the honour done to him, Mr. Thorp got through other preliminaries expeditiously, and called upon Mr. Watson Smith to read a paper on

THE PREPARATION OF NITROUS OXIDE.

MR. SMITH treated his subject in a large measure historically, mentioning the most important things that have been done chemically with the gas since the day that Priestley discovered it. Sir Humphrey Davy's experiments were specially referred to, as from them we really date our exact knowledge of laughing-gas. There are practically two groups of methods of preparing the gas—(1) those depending upon the reduction of nitric acid, and (2) those in which salts are decomposed. It is not possible to get a pure gas by the first methods, and of the second the decomposition of ammonium nitrate is the only one which is of industrial importance. There is considerable diversity of statement regarding the temperatures at which ammonium nitrate fuses and decomposes. Mr. Smith himself finds that 153° C. is the melting-point; incipient decomposition begins between 170° and 180° C., nitrous oxide begins to come off at 203° C., slowly at 210° C., and at 240° an exothermic reaction appears, which results almost in an explosion. Once decomposition begins, it is possible to carry it on at about 180° C. The principal object of the paper was to introduce a new method of preparing the gas. This consists in heating a mixture of equal parts of dry ammonium sulphate and sodium nitrate. At a temperature not below 240° C. this mixture assumes a semi-fused state, and nitrous oxide comes off with great regularity and of notable purity. This was practically demonstrated, and Mr. Smith also showed by means of lead nitrate that the heating of a nitrate in the absence of ammonia results in orange-coloured vapours being given off. He proceeded to discuss the probable decomposition which occurs, and against the supposition that ammonium nitrate is formed he pointed to the high temperature at which the gas comes off. This was sufficient to explode ammonium nitrate. The reaction, he believed, was:—



The cost of the materials for the production of nitrous oxide by this process is 9% or 10% a ton, as compared with 40% per ton the price of ammonium nitrate.

SCHÜRMANN'S REACTIONS.

MR. SMITH proceeded to read a second paper, on certain reactions on the sulphides of heavy metals, which have been worked on by Schürmann, a pupil of Victor Mayer. It was first observed by Authon that if the sulphide of, say, copper be heated with a solution of a silver salt, the latter takes all the sulphur and the copper goes into solution. Schürmann carried the matter further, and was able to show that the affinity for sulphur diminishes as we go from palladium to manganese, and that the metals may be arranged in the following order:—

Pd, Hg, Ag, Cu, Bi, Cd, Sb, Sn, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Fe, As, Ti, Mn.

A soluble salt of any one of these takes the sulphur from the

sulphide of any one following it. This general statement was illustrated with various examples. Schürmann further determined that this sulphur affinity enabled him to arrange the metals in the periodic system, tin only being refractory to this arrangement. Mr. Smith thought that the reactions might be useful in the separation of metals, as well as of industrial importance, and as an example he showed that when galeua is warmed with a solution of acetate of copper the lead is in the course of a day converted into a wonderfully pure acetate. Both these papers created considerable interest, and in the course of the

DISCUSSION

the CHAIRMAN said, in regard to the first, that he did not believe in two-stage reactions. He thought it quite possible that ammonium nitrate would be formed in the mixture of sodium nitrate and ammonium sulphate, but that it would be decomposed at once. This statement received startling confirmation from Mr. OSCAR GUTTMANN, who said that he had had on his writing-desk for several months past a sample of ammonium nitrate made by cooling a solution of ammonium sulphate and sodium nitrate to -15° C. At this temperature ammonium nitrate crystallised out, and it was so pure that it did not deliquesce. Mr. C. F. CROSS and Mr. CRESSWELL also spoke, and Mr. SMITH replied, defending his own theory regarding the reaction.

AN INTERLUDE

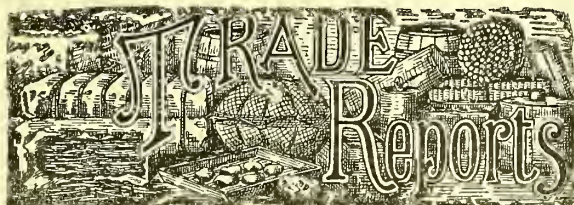
was provided to enable Mr. THOMAS TYRER to submit a statement regarding the recent annual meeting. The committee had estimated that the entertainments would cost 550*l.*, and 548*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* was the figure actually reached. About 500 persons had the benefit of this. Privately, 230*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* was subscribed, and there was in addition to that a guarantee of 520*l.*, of which $\frac{11}{10}$ ths was called up and 275*l.* had actually been received. The smoking-concert cost 72*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; trips and dinner on the second day, 228*l.*; the Windsor and Clevedon trip, 255*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; and incidental expenses, 35*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The CHAIRMAN said that the annual meeting was an undoubted success from one end to the other, and, though they had been greatly favoured by the weather, their chief gratitude was due to Mr. Tyrer for his unceasing work.

DISTILLATION OF WOOD.

Professor RAMSAY now had an opportunity of giving the results of continued experiments by him and Mr. Chorley on the distillation of wood. Since last year they have worked on jute, impure cotton wadding, and the "medicated cotton wool" of the druggists. The lines adopted were similar to those previously laid down (THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, xl. 677), and it was found that the yield of charcoal was higher; but the distillate was smaller, and it contained more methyl alcohol and less acetic acid. Jute yielded only 0.4 per cent. of the acid and cotton wool 2.5 per cent., whereas wood yields 6 per cent. The gases also differed, those from jute and impure cotton containing 70 per cent. of CO, and from absorbent cotton 50 per cent. of CO. In distilling jute the temperature remained at 100° C. for fifty minutes, then there was a sudden and rapid rise to 308° C., at which decomposition was spontaneous. So also in the case of ordinary cotton wadding; but absorbent cotton distilled steadily. It was apparent from these results that the substance which yields acetic acid is not cellulose, but the substance which is extracted by solvents from cotton wool; and as this opens up a new field the authors had passed the investigation over to Messrs. Cross and Bevan, who are prosecuting it.

There was an attempt in the course of the discussion to get away from the practical bearings of the communication by a revival of the quibble as to "explosive" and "exothermic." Messrs. TYRER, BLOUNT, and others spoke about this. On the subject proper, Mr. A. H. MASON pointed out that the "medicated cotton" to which Professor Ramsay referred is made by removing fatty and other matters soluble in alkali from the cotton with caustic-soda solution. Professor RAMSAY indicated that that was what he meant. Mr. CROSS promised a paper to the Society on the research which he is now prosecuting. So far he was able to say that from the substance removed from cotton wool he had obtained from 33 to 43 per cent. of acetic acid. Professor RAMSAY briefly replied to his "explosive" critics.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

The London Markets.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., November 9.

Japanese Opium.

Opium has been produced in Japan only since 1830, but since that time the production has been extended. In the province of Mije opium is produced containing more than 15 per cent. of morphine, and in the year 1886 the production amounted to 944 kilos, the greater part of which contained sufficient morphine to satisfy the requirements of the Japanese Pharmacopœia. Uyeno has examined four samples of opium from that province, and gives the following data for the relative amounts of morphine and narcotine:—

		Morphine	Narcotine
1	.. ..	11.727	9.258
2	.. ..	0.713	9.260
3	.. ..	10.044	11.052
4	.. ..	12.942	7.294

The Projected Quinine Factory in Java.

We are indebted to one of our friends among the cinchona planters in Java for a copy of a small pamphlet which is being circulated to the bark-growers in that island by one of their number, and in which definite proposals are sketched for the establishment of a quinine factory in the Preanger district (Western Java). The pamphlet seems to us to contain many sound arguments, although the writer does not seem to give the difficulties in the way of the undertaking the same prominence as its advantages. Our correspondent tells us that the proposals are being discussed with much interest in the island. The chief features may be summarised as follows:—The total share capital is to be 800,000f., of which 200,000f. (to be represented by preference shares) are estimated to be required for the erection of the factory, with plant to manufacture quinine and other cinchona alkaloids, cocaine, caffeine (from tea refuse), theobromine, arrack, ether, hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, and sulphate of ammonia. The raw materials for the acids are obtainable in the island at very little cost, and arrack is, of course, obtainable very cheaply in a sugar-growing country. Petroleum is also obtainable cheaply, as it has recently been found in many parts of the Dutch colonies. All other chemicals that may be required must be brought from Europe. Another 400,000f. of the capital is to be subscribed among the planters, who must either pay their shares in cash or furnish their equivalent in cinchona for manufacturing purposes. The output of each separate bark plantation is to be ascertained by a commission, and no planter will be allowed to supply more bark than his proportionate share. The planters are to be repaid for their bark as soon as the quinine is sold. For every kilo of quinine sold a sum of 20 cents is to be placed to the credit of a fund for the payment of interest to the holders of the 200,000f. in preference shares. The factory is to be managed by a Board of seven members, elected from among the shareholders. The quinine is to be consigned for sale to two

chief agents, one in London and one in Hamburg. The profits of the factory are put down (on paper) at 17½ per cent. per annum, on an average price of 18f. per kilo (about 10d. per oz.) of sulphate of quinine, rising to 70 per cent. per annum with a quinine price of 24f. per kilo (or about 1s. 2d. per oz.).

ALCOHOL.—Slightly dearer. Best quality German potato spirit is now quoted at 8½d. per proof gallon, c.i.f. terms, naked, for 2,000-gallon contracts.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The tendency of the market is decidedly firmer, although the only sale reported is one of 150 piculs *Japan* in a steamer nearly due, at 150s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms. On the spot nothing is available below 160s. per cwt. *China* is quoted at 142s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., for prompt shipment; and *Japan* at 145s. per cwt., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—On Monday night the *German* refiners raised their price to 1s. 9d. per lb., net; there is nothing of this description offering now below that price. The price for *French* brands is 1s. 10d. per lb. *Japanese* has been sold privately at 1s. 7½d. per lb. this week, but holders will not now accept less than 1s. 8d. per lb. *English* unaltered at 1s. 9½d. per lb. for bells in 10 cwt. lots, usual terms.

CANARY-SEED continues to arrive in rather large quantities from the Moroccan ports.

CANTHARIDES.—This season's *Russian* flies are being offered at 2s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f., for natural, and 3s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f., for sifted quality.

CINCHONA.—The average test of the manufacturers' barks at last week's public sale in Amsterdam was 4.52 per cent. The total quantity of bark sold represented 14,577 kilos. sulphate of quinine, while the equivalent of 4,056 kilos. was bought in. The buyers were Mr. J. J. Louët Feisser, 3,508 kilos.; Mr. Hugo Wischerhoff, about 3,365; the Pharmaceutical Trading Association, about 2,063; the Amsterdam Quinine-works, about 1,679; Mr. H. A. van Overzee, about 1,321; Mr. G. Briegleb, about 1,152 kilos. Of pharmaceutical barks very little was offered, but what there was of these more than sufficed to fill the slight demand, druggists' cinchonas being quite neglected, notwithstanding the reduced prices which would be accepted for them. The two richest parcels sold consisted respectively of 48 and 8 bales *Ledgeriana* from the Government plantations. The larger lot (stem chips), representing 10.71 per cent. of sulphate of quinine, sold at the rate of from 10½d. to 11½d. per lb., the smaller (broken quills), analysing 10.39 per cent. sulphate at 12d. The next Amsterdam auctions will take place on December 8 next. The Ceylon exports from January 1 to October 17 are returned as follows:—1892, 5,290,557 lbs.; 1891, 4,499,322 lbs.; 1890, 7,055,145 lbs.; 1889, 7,461,044 lbs.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Crystals are again lower (best white French may now be bought at 82s. per cwt.), but powder maintains its price a little better, and for good quality 84s. per cwt. must be paid.

GALLS.—Turkey galls are very quiet. The following are the present quotations:—*Smyrna*: blue, 52s. 6d. to 55s.; *Bassorah*: blue, good to fine, 57s. to 58s.; green, from 47s. 6d. to 50s.; white, fair to good, 42s. 6d. to 44s. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—Good French root is very firmly held at 19s. 6d. to 20s. per cwt. The Leghorn market is bare.

GLYCERINE.—In some quarters the prospect of a genuine advance is considered very remote. In support of this view it is pointed out that for many purposes (especially in pharmacy) the consumption of glycerine is declining, while the sources of supply are constantly being added to, not only among the soapmakers here and abroad, but also from other countries, such as Brazil (which now exports glycerine of excellent quality from Rio) and Australia, whence consignments have been received for the last two or three years.

GOA POWDER has been inquired for, and is found to be very scarce. From 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. is now asked for good quality—an advance of quite 3d. per lb. This will affect the price of *chrysarobin*.

GUM ACACIA.—About 70 serons of hard glassy *Soudan* sorts have been sold in Liverpool at 62s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt.,

and good pale friable descriptions are held firmly at 70s. per cwt. About 250 bags *Brazilian* gum have recently been sold in Liverpool at from 37s. 6d. to 38s. per cwt.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—The demand for this drug still continues, and a considerable amount of business has been done, both for home trade and export, at from 11l. 10s. to 12l. per cwt. for good Bagdad (Bushire) seconds, 9l. 15s. to 10l. for thirds, and up to 9l. per cwt. for fourths. For good fine *Hog* gum 70s. to 80s. per cwt. has been paid. Our stock here is now very small, and holders ask higher rates for every transaction, which has the effect of restricting business. For Smyrna (Anatolian) gum from 11l. to 13l. per cwt. is asked for firsts. The stock of this description also is very small. It is reported from Bushire that the Persian crop this year is very small; but the same news has been put forth every season for many years, and has generally been found to have originated only in the imagination of the writers. They are very busy shipping the date crop just now in the Persian Gulf ports, and it is very likely that the tragacanth is simply being held back till after Christmas.

IODINE.—Our article on the doubts which are entertained in Chili of the renewal of the iodine convention at the close of this year has excited a good deal of attention, and the manufacturers of iodides seem mostly inclined to disbelieve the correctness of our informant's statement. Messrs. Schering's agents tell us that they have received a telegram from Berlin to the effect that the iodine convention is not coming to an end at the close of the present year. It is also added that the orders from Japan (the largest consumer of iodide of potash) have been fully up to the level of previous seasons, and this is looked upon as a favourable sign, as it was generally expected some time ago that Japan would soon cease to buy in the European markets, iodides being now manufactured in that country from iodine obtained locally from seaweed.

IPÉCACUANHA.—The expected parcel of 200 packages Rio root has not yet arrived. It is reported, however, to be awaiting trans-shipment in Antwerp, and 20 bales of it were actually printed for sale in the broker's catalogue, but not offered. When this shipment arrives, our stock will consist of 600 packages *Rio* and about 60 packages *Cartagena* and *East Indian* root. (See later paragraph in page 720.)

JUNIPER-BERRIES.—In Italy prices have risen, because the gatherers ceased collecting when the crop was at its height as they could not obtain remunerative prices. When this came to be realised by the dealers they showed more readiness to pay higher rates; but most of that which has been gathered has now, it is said, gone into the second-hand, and good quality is worth 5s. 6d. per cwt., f.o.b. Leghorn.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—There is no demand. Decorticated root is held at from 25s. to 30s. per cwt., according to quality.

LITHIA SALTS.—The makers are not offering at present. It is reported that from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb. has been paid, but these quotations (certainly the latter) seem exaggerated.

LYCOPodium.—Best sifted *Russian* lycopodium is scarce and advancing. At present 1s. 8½d. per lb., c.i.f. terms, is asked.

ORRIS.—Under date of November 1 we hear from Leghorn that there is a good demand for *Verona* root, which is thought comparatively cheaper than *Florentine*. The latter is neglected at the parity of 85s. to 94s. per cwt. f.o.b., according to quality; *Verona* being held at 60s. to 65s. per cwt. f.o.b. for good to fine selected, and 47s. per cwt. f.o.b. for ordinary dark root.

SAFFRON.—The new crop is now being brought to market in Spain. It is of excellent quality so far, and the yield appears to be a pretty heavy one. The prices have opened without alteration, but the general opinion is that they will decline a little later on.

SALEP is nominally quoted at 140s. to 160s. per cwt., but the demand is exceedingly limited.

SCAMMONY.—There has recently been an arrival of fine quality, which will shortly be offered. Medium and common kinds are neglected.

SENEGA-ROOT is quiet but firm. There are still a few packages to be had at 2s. 9d. per lb. for fine bright quality.

TEA.—The Congou market is quiet this week, with moderate offerings; and but little demand for lower grades at the advance. Teas over 7d. are, however, cheap enough, and a fair trade is being done in the country with good leaf Ningchows from 8d. upwards, and with Panyongs. Packlings are not so plentiful, and show an advance of fully 1d. per lb. on the very low rates that were recently prevailing for really fine teas from 7d. to 10d. Monday's Assam sale was a "record" for quantity, and lasted from noon till about 5.30 P.M. Broken Pekoes are cheaper, especially under 1s., and as these are badly wanted in Ireland they will go readily into consumption. The Ceylon sales for the week are light, and prices very firm, scarcely anything selling below 8d. per lb.

TEREBENE.—The price for pure terebene has recently been reduced.

VANILLA.—Writing under date of October 12, a Mauritius house states: "This year's production is in course of preparation, and small parcels will soon be available."

WAX (JAPAN) remains firm, with small sales of good pale squares at 38s. to 39s. per cwt.

WORM-SEED.—A good demand prevails; ordinary brown to good green *Levantine* are quoted at from 8s. 3d. to 17s. per cwt., good to fine pale green at 26s. to 29s. 6d. per cwt., all c.i.f. terms.

Thursday's Market News.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., November 10.

London. Business in the drug-market still continues very good, although to-day's auctions did not go off on the whole quite so well as the preceding ones. The principal alterations of the week may be summed up as follows: Higher—buchu-leaves, fair cardamoms, civet, tolu balsam, tonquin-beans, vanilla, gum tragacanth, lycopodium, Goa powder, honey, Siam gum benzoin, insect-flowers, beeswax, and senna. There has been quite a run on opium, which is considerably dearer. *Ipecacuanha* is neglected and lower; *Alexandrian* senna may also be had at lower prices. *China* cantharides and ergot of rye are easier; Mitcham oil of peppermint offering lower. In chemicals the chief alterations have been the advance of codeia and morphia, and a run on chlorate of potassium. Lithia salts are also higher, quinine and quicksilver neglected. Glycerine is dearer, and the price of German refined camphor has been raised. In outside articles there is not much alteration: alcohol is just a little higher, nitrate of soda and cutch are easier, and for juniper-berries higher prices are asked. Shellac is irregular, but generally lower. Gambier, indiarubber and linseed oil are also cheaper. There is no change in the Bank-rate, and the price of barsilver to-day is 38½d. The following are the Eastern exchanges: Bombay, 1s. 2½d.; Calcutta, 1s. 2½d.; Hong-Kong, 2s. 9½d.; Shanghai, 3s. 9½d.

New York. Under date of November 2, our correspondent writes from New York as follows:—"The volume of trade in general is satisfactory, though not above the average for the season, taking all the various lines into account. Such changes as have occurred—and they are not numerous—have for the most part been toward a higher plane of values, though one or two exceptions may be noted to this. Of the American products, *Senega* and *Cascara sagrada* attract the most attention just now. *Senega* is firmly held at the advance mentioned in my last, to 55c. to 60c. as to holder and quality, but no large business is reported. Of *Cascara sagrada*, however, some 20,000 lbs. having sold at 10c. for December-January arrival, while 11c. is wanted for spot stock of good thin bark. One lot of 38 cases of Central American *Balsam copaiba* is offering at 35c., which is above buyers' views, as jobbing quantities of cleaned balsam may be had at that figure. *Canada Balsam* is well sustained in price, but not active. *Vanilla beans:* Mexican are active and prices tend upward still. *Angostura tonquin* beans are firm but quiet, at \$2.50 to \$2.75, as to quality and holder. *Jalap* is dull,

and some is to be had as low as 26c., though in some quarters the quality is questioned. *Mexican sarsaparilla* is heavy and rather unsettled at 8½c. to 9c., the future of the market depending, of course, on the receipts, concerning which prognostications are a vain thing. California *Yellow mustard seed* continues to advance and 86 is now wanted. *Soda nitrate* is firm and active at \$2.10 to \$2.15 spot, and \$2.5 to \$2.10 to arrive. It is reported that the Pacific coast is very nearly cleared of stocks. *Ipecacuanha* has advanced in sympathy with London advices. A sale of 1,500 lbs. is reported at \$2.10, and \$2.20 is asked for further supplies. *Rhubarb chips* are higher. *Quinine* is higher and active in sympathy with the London market. *Opium* is dull, and does not respond to the favourable cables from Smyrna. *Cod-liver oil* is firmer, as is also *Oil of cloves*."

ALOES.—A parcel of 20 boxes *Cape aloes* sold at a slight decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt., good bright hard at 22s., medium at 21s., and drossy at 19s. per cwt. A parcel of 30 boxes and 327 gourds *Curacao aloes* was also sold at easier prices—good fair orange (in boxes) at 56s.; fair bright mixed, but mostly brown gourds 30s. to 34s.; brown ditto, turning capey, 27s. to 29s.; ordinary dull, 19s. (subject) to 21s. per cwt. It should be noted that in New York prices are at present much higher, 75s. per cwt. being asked there for good orange *Curacao*. Of *East Indian aloes* several lots of *Socotrine* were offered, but only six cases, very ordinary in skin of little colour and flavour, sold at 52s. 6d. per cwt., good but rather soft brown was bought in at 51s. 5s.

AMBERGRIS.—Fine qualities are now becoming rather cheap. At to-day's auctions about 15 cases of medium grade were offered but mostly bought in, only a small quantity selling at 102s. 6d. per oz. for slightly dark.

ANISE (STAR).—From China the quotation for shipment is 86s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms, but offers are being elicited by London brokers at 85s. per cwt., c.i.f., for October-November shipment.

ANNATTO.—The demand has given way, but holders are still fairly firm. Good bright but somewhat damp Ceylon seeds were bought in at 2¾d. per lb. to-day, and for a lot of rather dark Madras a bid of 2¼d. was refused.

ARECA.—10 bags fair quality from Colombo were bought in at 32s. per cwt. nominally, but they might probably be bought several shillings under that figure.

BALSAM (CANADA).—Three barrels good bright yellow sold very cheaply at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—Several lots were offered to-day, but no sales were made: 49 tins, cloudy and thick brown to red *Bahia* were bought in at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d., and for good bright reddish *Maranham*, 1s. 8d. per lb. is asked.

BALSAM (TOLU) is firmer. Sales have been made privately at 1s. 2d. per lb., but nothing is now available below 1s. 4d. per lb.

BUCHU.—Only two bales were shown to-day; these brought an advance of about 1d. per lb., namely from 9½d. to 10½d. for round, very brown of slight flavour to fair greenish. There have been no arrivals this week.

CALUMBA.—In demand at a slight advance. Of 115 bags offered to-day 65 sold at 20s. for ordinary small and dark to 23s. 6d. for fair sorts. For a parcel of small to bold good pale mixed a bid of 27s. 6d. was refused.

CAMPOR (CRUDE).—Fifteen tubs Japan were offered to-day and bought in at 81. per cwt. There were no bids, but 155s. was suggested as the price.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—Three cases Japanese refined imported *via* Hamburg were bought in at 1s. 9d. per lb. to-day.

CANTHARIDES.—Chinese flies are a good deal cheaper, 6 cases rather damp and wormy from Hong Kong being sold without reserve at from 9d. to 11½d. per lb.; another lot of good quality was bought in at 1s. 5d. This shows a decline of about 4d. to 5d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—In good demand, at a slight advance for medium qualities, while fine also brought full prices. Of 153 cases offered, 63 sold as follows:—*Ceylon-Mysore*: Fine

medium to bold pale heavy, 3s. 8d.; good ditto, long and brown mixed, 3s. 1d.; medium pale round, 2s. 9d.; fair medium yellow, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; small ditto, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; very small, 1s. 6d.; partly split and brown to small long brown, from 1s. down to 1s. 1d. per lb. *Ceylon-Malabar*: Medium round brownish, 1s. 5d.; small lean brown, 1s. 2d. per lb. Small pale *Seed* sold at 1s. 4d., but for good quality bids of 1s. 5d. were refused. The following figures relate to the exports of cardamoms from Ceylon from January 1 to October 17: 1892, 275,272 lbs.; 1891, 234,506 lbs.; 1890, 252,940 lbs.; 1889, 214,754 lbs.

CASCARILLA.—A parcel of 55 bales from New York sold rather cheaply, at from 19s. 6d. to 22s. for thin brown partly woody and all damaged bark.

CASTORUM.—Very firmly held. A bid of 41s. was refused for two bags unsorted small, skinny and lean, slightly damp pods.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—There is a regular boom in this article. On the spot 8½d. per lb. has already been paid, and 9d. per lb. is now talked of as the price. There is no quotation for the whole of next year, and 6¾d. per lb. is, we believe, the highest price paid in that position. The following are to-day's prices for delivery:—December, 8d. paid; January, 7¾d. paid; January–March, 7¼d. per lb. asked; January–June, 7½d. per lb. asked.

CINCHONA.—Of 40 bales *Crown bark* offered to-day, only a very small proportion sold; fair *Guayaquil* in quills at 9d. per lb. Of flat *Calisaya*, 2 serons good genuine bright realised 1s. 7d.; and 29 bags of hard, spurious, flat bark, all damaged, sold at from 5½d. to 7d. per lb. Two bales dull *Maracaibo* also sold at 2¾d. per lb.

CIVET is dearer, and holders are now asking 8s. for good quality.

CODEIA has been raised in price again. A considerable quantity has been sold at 11s. 9d. per oz., and since then small sales have been made at 12s. per oz. The continental markets have raised their price to 12s. 9d.

CUBEBS.—Several lots are reported to be sold privately at 51. 15s. per cwt. for fair quality brown berries with little stalk. At to-day's auctions from 51. 10s. to 51. 12s. 6d. was bid for smaller quality, and the broker said he would submit the offer. It seems likely, however, that prices will still further decline.

CUMIN SEED remains firm. For fair quality *Greek* 25s. was asked to-day, a bid of 21s. being refused. *East Indian* is held at 21s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—In demand at full prices, especially for good qualities. Three cases rather damp but dried saucers sold at from 91. 10s. to 91. 17s. 6d. A parcel of ordinary *Zanzibar* drop was bought in at 60s. per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Several small lots of ordinary description were sold to-day, partly at a decline of about 2d. to 3d. per lb., but anything of good sound quality is still firmly held; wormy ergot of mixed description realised from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9½d.; good sound French, 2s. 4d. per lb.

GAMBOGE.—None was sold to-day, although several lots were offered; fair loose Saigon pipe, partly ricey in fracture, was bought in at 131.; ordinary pickings at 101. 15s. per cwt. On October 8 there was a small stock of gamboge in Saigon, and ordinary kinds were much inquired for.

GLYCERINE.—German double-distilled s.g. 1.260 has been sold at 461. per ton this week; but for contracts a little less might still be accepted.

GUARANA.—Four shillings per lb. would be accepted for good quality.

GUM ACACIA.—The only package sold at to-day's auction was one of small pale grey picked *Turkey* drop, at 71. 2s. 6d. per cwt. Hard glassy to reddish Soudan sorts were bought in at 72s. 6d.

GUM BENZOIN.—*Siam* gum is generally slightly dearer for ordinary qualities. Of 93 packages, 59 sold to-day. There was one lot of 2 cases, all very bold brown almonds, in block, of very fine appearance, but rather weak flavour and somewhat hard. This kind has not been offered for many years. It was valued at from 141. to 161. per cwt., but

sold with good competition at 19l. to 20l. Dust and small siftings in block, rather grey, realised from 65s. to 70s.; and ordinary sandy grey dust in block from 55s. to 62s. per cwt. *Palembang* gum sold at irregular prices; ordinary earthy to fair gum, mixed, mostly without reserve at 21s. to 25s. per cwt. Of *Sumatra* gum only a few lots were offered, and 10 cases were sold at 6l. 15s. to 6l. 17s. 6d. for good seconds, small to medium bright almonds, rather false-packed, showing a steady market.

GUM GUAIAIACUM.—Of 20 boxes offered to-day half was sold: partly slaty and stony block, at 11½d. to 1s. 1d.; ordinary woody dusty and low, at 6d. per lb.

GUM MYRRH.—For good pale picked gum 7l. 10s. must still be paid, and one lot sold to-day at that price. Six cases of clean very small siftings, with dust, realised 59s. per cwt.

HONEY.—*Jamaica* is in demand at an advance of about 2s. 6d. to 3s. per cwt., but only 24 packages were offered to-day, all of which sold at 31s. to 32s. 6d. for brown to good orange candied. A small parcel of *Chilian* and *Australian* honey was all bought in.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—Owing to the execution of American orders and the consequent diminution of the stock, the prices in Trieste have advanced very considerably lately—the last quotation for open flowers from that port was 45s. per cwt., f.o.b.

IPECACUANHA.—The long-expected parcel has at last arrived. It consists of 199 serons, direct from Buenos Ayres, and came by the *Wordsworth*. Only 31 packages *Rio* offered to-day, but buyers are not disposed to pay anything like the prices that have recently prevailed. Only 2 lots sold at 7s. 11d. to 8s. for fair sound quality, and we hear that several serons have since been sold privately at 8s. This is rather a better price than was expected, but it shows a decline of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. from the highest rates. Of *Cartagena* root 9 bags very fine bold stout grey and brown root were offered, and bought in at 6s. 6d. per lb.

JALAP.—Firmly held and little offering of good quality; of 7 bales very old partly very small mixed wormy root and trimmings 2 bales sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.; better quality was bought in at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.

KOLA sells steadily at 5½d. to 7d. per lb. for rather mouldy fair to bright chocolate-coloured dry *West Indian* nuts; 8 packages at auction to-day were all sold.

LIME JUICE is again dearer, and 1s. 3d. was asked to-day for one puncheon of good pale juice from Trinidad. Some sales have been made privately at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per gall.

MORPHIA was advanced yesterday in consequence of the rise in opium. Powder is now held by one of the makers at 3s. 6d. per oz., but we believe that it is still possible to buy somewhat below that price elsewhere.

MUSK.—The stock of *Tonguin* is said to be now very small, and sales have been made privately at steady prices. At to-day's auctions there was no demand for this kind, and 4 caddies of first pile were bought in at nominal rates. Two caddies *Tunan*, small to bold pods fairly dry, are held for 33s., and 2 tins of rather skinny *Russian Cabardine* at 17s. per oz. Of so-called *Grain musk* 20 bottles of very common description sold at from 6s. 6d. down to 1s. 6d. per oz.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Some business in *Star-anise* oil was reported at the end of last week at the comparatively low price of 5s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. terms. On the spot, however, none is to be had for less than 6s. 2d. per lb., and 6s. 3d. per lb. is asked in many quarters. It is expected, say those interested in the article, that the pinch of scarcity will be felt here about the middle of next month, as little or nothing is due until well in January next. *Japanese Oil of peppermint* is now held for 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb.; *Menthol* for 11s. per lb., at which figure it is exceedingly firm. The quotation for forward delivery is now 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. terms. Of *Japanese Oil of camphor* 20 cases are held at 22s. 6d. per cwt. Of oil of *Lemongrass* 30 cases (in bottles) were mostly bought in at 1½d. per oz.; but we believe that it is possible to buy in the open market at 1½d. per oz. For a parcel of *Eucalyptus oil* from Adelaide 3s. 2d. per lb. is asked; while for another lot from Melbourne there were no bids when 2s. 10d. per lb. was mentioned. For *Spanish*

globulus oil 4s. per lb. is now required by holders. English oil of *Peppermint* is very dull of sale and tendency easier; best Cambridge oil nominally 26s.; Mitcham, 27s. to 28s. per lb. Mitcham *Lavender* is held for very high prices; some owners ask 52s., others 55s. per lb. American oil of *Peppermint* (HGH) offers at 12s. per lb. on the spot. The shipments of oils of *Citronella* and *Lemongrass* from Ceylon are larger this season than ever before. The figures from January 1 to October 17 are the following:—1892, 11,004,962 oz.; 1891, 9,511,473 oz.; 1890, 10,067,233 oz.; 1889, 6,371,574 oz.

OPIUM.—In the opium-market great excitement has prevailed this week, principally on account of the alarming reports with regard to the winter sowings that are given in telegrams from Smyrna and Constantinople. In London the stock is said to be very small, and the druggists have bought freely during the last few days. Prices close at an advance of from 6d. to 1s. per lb. on the week, and are generally expected to rise still further. The price for fine druggists' opium to-day is 7s. 9d. to 8s.; *Karahissar* being quoted at 8s., with very little offering, nearly all of what was available of this kind having been bought up by speculators at prices ranging up to 7s. 6d. per lb. Druggists' seconds are quoted at 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb. Sales of *Tokat* opium have been made at 8s. to 9s. per lb., according to quantity, but these prices have been refused by holders to-day. This is what we hear from Smyrna, under date of October 29:—"The market is exceedingly firm, and holders refuse to sell except at higher prices. Their conviction of the favourable position of the drug appears to be based upon the reports relating to the winter sowings. It is said that the long-continued drought over the greater part of the area of the growing districts shows no signs of abating, but that, even if the rains were now to set in, the season is now too far advanced to admit of successful sowing. The Dutch Government buyers, moreover, who were very difficult to please in the earlier part of the season, but who have still a very large quantity to buy in order to complete their requirements, have now modified their rigour a little, and are buying fine druggists' kinds more freely. The total sales for October amount to about 360 cases, exclusive of 150 cases accepted by the Dutch Government judges. The arrivals up to date are 3,220 cases, against 2,653 cases last year."

ORANGE-PEEL.—Firmly held for good thin cut *Malta*; 1 bag of fair quality sold to-day at 1s. 6d. per lb.

QUININE is very quiet and the only business traceable this week is the sale of 1,000 oz. of *Whiffen's* in tins at 10½d. per oz. at to-day's sales. This is a very good price, considering that before the auctions 9½d. per oz. would have been accepted for this lot. Of *Brunswick* quinine 5,000 oz. was bought in at 9½d. per oz. nominally.

RHUBARB.—The importers are not willing to give way, as they expect higher prices. It is said that privately about 50 cases of flat *High-dried* have been sold this week at 1s. 4d. per lb. At auction 124 cases were offered, of which only 24 sold at unaltered rates. *Shensi*, bold flat, three-fourths pinky-grey fracture, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.; medium to bold, fair coat ditto, round, 2s. 2d.; medium flat, fair fracture, rather rough coat, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; round and flat mixed, 1s. 3d. *Canton*, bold fair coat, grey loose fracture, flat, 1s. 5d.; good round and flat mixed pickings, 1s. *High-dried*, bold flat, fair coat, three-fourths pinky fracture, held for 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; small to medium fair coat three-fourths pinky fracture, 9½d. refused; small sold at 9½d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Of 26 bales *grey Jamaica*, all damaged, 19 were sold at from 11½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

SENNA.—*Alexandrian* senna is slow of sale at rather lower rates: 2½d. per lb. was accepted for siftings to-day, and 6d. refused for fair small leaf (held for 8d. per lb.). Good bright pods are limited, at 8d. per lb. There have been no further arrivals of *Tinevilly* leaves, though the next steamer due is said to bring 30 bales, the reputed "end of the crop." Of the small quantity of 210 bales offered to-day, about one-third was in second hands. The standard of quality was decidedly above the average, and practically the whole parcel sold, opening at slightly lower rates, but closing at firm prices for fine and dearer rates for medium grades. The following are the quotations:—Fine bold green leaf, 13½d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb.; medium, partly specky and

yellowish to bold, 7d. to 10d.; small greenish to fair medium, 4d. to 6½d.; ordinary dull small and specky from 3½d. down to 2½d. per lb.

PRICES.—The usual weekly auctions have not been held this time, on account of the dislocation of business caused by the Lord Mayor's procession on Wednesday. Privately *Cloves* have been lower, with sales of Zanzibar for January-March delivery, at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. *White pepper* is also weaker—Penang having sold at 3½d. per lb. for December-February, 3½d. for January-March, and 3½d. per lb. for October shipment. *Black pepper* slightly steadier for delivery, with sales at 3½d. per lb. for January-March shipment. *Ginger* is firm, with sales of fine cut Cochin (C), at 61s. per cwt.

STORAX.—Fair quality liquid is said to be selling privately at 85s. per cwt.

TONQUIN BEANS are rather dearer and but little is offering, although at the auctions no great demand was shown, and everything offered was bought in at nominal prices. *Pará* are held as follows:—Foxy, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; fair black, 2s.; small frosted (Surinam), 2s. 5d. to 2s. 9d.; good frosted, 3s. 6d. *Angostura*, 9s. to 10s. per lb.

VANILLA.—Only a small quantity was offered to-day, which sold at higher prices. Fine chocolate, 5½ in. to 6 in., 12s. 6d.; 7½ in. to 8 in., 17s. to 18s.; fair crystallised, 6½ in. to 8½ in., 11s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; small and lean, 3½ in. to 5 in., 7s. 3d. to 9s. 3d. per lb. Two tins from Ceylon were offered, but bought in, and 3 tins, together about 200 lbs., rather mouldy, 4½ in. to 6½ in., from New Zealand, sold at from 5s. to 6s. 3d. per lb. It is said that there is very little stock left here, and the arrivals which ought to have been coming in for some time, are exceedingly small; higher prices are therefore expected.

WAX (BEES).—In strong demand at an advance of about 5s. to 7s. 6d. for Mauritius, and fully 10s. for Madagascar wax. *Australian* sold at 5l. 17s. 6d. to 6l. for good quality; fair bleached *East Indian* at 7l. to 7l. 2s. 6d.; fine yellow to fair red *Jamaica*, 7l. 7s. 6d. to 7l. 17s. 6d.; and *Madagascar* at 105s. to 107s. 6d. for good bright orange, and from 90s. to 102s. 6d. for common to good grey. It is said that privately 115s. has been paid for a fine lot, and at to-day's auctions 110s. was refused for that quality.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

CALABAR BEANS.—Small sales continue to be made at 1¼d. per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—This is very firmly held at 84s. to 86s. for first white crystal *French* and *Spanish*.

GUM ACACIA.—In consequence of reports of troubles in the Soudan prices have hardened, and considerable parcels have changed hands at advanced rates; good sorts are held for 75s.

HONEY.—The *Californian* market has been practically cleared, the last sale of fair yellow being at 45s. Holders are very firm in their views, and there is every prospect of higher prices. *Chilian* is also in better demand, and prices are tending upwards.

OIL (CASTOR).—This has again experienced a relapse. In consequence of large arrivals and competition between sellers, the price has fallen to 2½d. per lb. for good seconds *Calcutta*. *French* first pressure is held firmly at 2½d.; second pressure at 2½d.

WAX (BEES).—Although no change has taken place in values, the position is much stronger. *Chilian* is held for 6l. 10s. for grey, to 9l. 12s. 6d. for fine pale yellow. *African* beeswax is 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt. higher.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

SMYRNA, Wednesday night.

OUR market has been exceedingly active this week, and the total sales amount to 180 cases since last Thursday, at the parities of 6s. 10d. per lb., f.o.b., for *Yerli* manufacturing, and 6s. 6d. per lb. for usual kind of manufacturing opium. The market closes very firm indeed.

LONDON DRUG STATISTICS.

THE following figures refer to the stocks of drugs in the port of London on October 31, 1892 and 1891, and to the imports and deliveries during the first ten months of the years 1892 and 1891.

Article	Stocks		Imported		Delivered	
	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891
Aloes ..os & pkgs	6,271	7,546	2,239	1,982	3,100	4,171
" ..gourds	1,117	1,330	277	425	235	200
Anise, star.....chts	152	56	304	425	184	413
Arrowroot .....chts	5,942	4,329	15,110	11,257	12,076	13,812
" ..bxs & tins	553	1,361	1,675	793	2,075	1,547
Balsams ..chts, &c.	1,545	2,188	1,103	1,40	1,112	1,123
Bark (Cinchona),						
S.American cases	84	379	71	21	359	50
bis, &c.	23,553	26,562	10,696	9,758	13,502	9,357
B.I., Ceylon, and						
Java .....chts	210	245	242	503	280	540
bis, &c.	17,233	23,818	23,527	33,953	33,336	34,408
Borax .....pkgs	261	26	—	55	—	55
Calumba	591	593	900	163	956	851
Camphor	3,018	5,422	7,322	7,980	8,531	8,160
Cardamoms ..chts	799	404	2,661	1,636	2,339	1,883
Coco. Ind. bgs, &c.	767	507	1,098	483	821	201
Cream of Tartar ..chts	10	10	5	16	5	29
Cubebes .....bgs	57	128	477	173	461	294
Dragon's Blood ..chts	142	147	234	150	191	142
Galls, China, &c. os	839	1,779	1,994	1,231	2,784	2,075
Trky & Persn ..sks	2,712	2,962	3,180	8,412	2,762	8,964
Gums—						
Ammoniac pkgs	167	43	279	15	194	35
Animi & Copal						
pkgs	10,250	4,410	16,792	9,672	12,507	13,721
Acac	12,321	16,033	19,618	21,581	24,619	22,013
Asafetida	223	640	276	38	168	228
Benzoin	2,076	2,938	2,103	2,795	3,056	2,727
Damar	4,035	5,103	3,423	3,393	3,659	4,872
Galbanum	32	36	1	43	5	37
Gamboge	238	37	433	207	260	200
Guaiacum	278	161	24	366	123	236
Kino	5	15	10	33	22	51
Kowrie	1,220	1,105	2,851	2,895	2,606	2,528
Mastic .....pkgs	12	34	—	40	19	27
Myrrh	271	369	309	554	398	607
Olibanum	3,077	4,990	6,823	7,030	7,944	6,432
Sandalac	955	595	1,611	1,172	1,078	977
Tragacanth	1,247	3,934	4,118	4,873	6,100	6,373
Guttapercha .....tins	2,685	2,635	1,753	2,119	1,676	1,577
*Indiarubber, B.I.,	242	339	680	904	719	762
Madagascar	87	96	266	309	292	204
S. American	69	63	221	197	208	184
African, &c.	231	300	373	399	377	389
Ipecac .....chts & bgs	480	286	1,577	941	1,512	555
Jalap .....ble	32	58	319	196	324	248
Nux Vomica .....pkgs	652	493	3,048	1,359	2,851	1,514
Oils—						
Castor .....chts	149	98	578	595	507	654
"os	1,832	3,974	2,610	7,158	4,176	5,081
Cocoa-nut .....tins	1,243	2,234	2,705	5,078	4,450	4,017
Olive .....chts, &c.	613	976	2,232	3,549	2,425	3,218
Palm .....tins	5	4	73	55	85	58
Rhubarb .....chts	1,094	473	1,766	843	1,079	1,210
Safflower .....pkgs	120	249	52	—	153	102
Sarsaparilla .....bis	361	252	1,004	888	970	943
Senna .....bis, &c.	1,860	2,816	2,350	2,730	3,575	3,825
Shellac, Orange						
chts, &c.	21,715	23,825	22,477	19,896	27,523	32,089
Garnet	5,243	2,153	11,673	5,448	8,366	7,334
Buttong	4,760	5,974	7,126	9,112	8,853	8,634
Total .....chts, &c.	31,715	31,952	41,276	34,454	44,742	48,057
Sticklac .....chts, &c.	396	465	849	344	805	2,148
Gambier .....tins	260	1,500	9,057	9,306	10,291	8,721
Cutch .....tins	2,428	2,532	2,510	1,672	2,455	2,056
Turmeric, Beng. tins	34	527	27	—	418	626
Other kinds	274	94	667	60	510	460
Total .....tins	338	621	694	60	948	1,086
Vermilion .....chts, &c.	43	28	56	120	39	127
Wax, bees' ..brls & os	1,794	1,030	4,207	2,902	3,259	2,716
"os	1,601	1,050	2,564	1,052	2,024	1,457
"os	42	14	28	6	—	16
" Japan .....pkgs	494	422	791	202	975	962

* Liverpool stock: Pará 647 tons, other sorts 724 tons; total 1,371 tons, against 1,273 tons last year and 814 tons in 1890.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulae consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c., will be attended to in the order received.

Longevity of Chemists.

SIR,—Referring to Mr. Bell's note published last week may I point out that in a recently-published work on "Diseases of Occupation," by Dr. J. T. Arlidge, there is a short section referring to retail chemists and druggists (excluding manufacturing chemists, many of whom are dealt with separately)? It is stated that the principal incident connected with the health of chemists is confinement on the premises. "As it is a 'genteel' business, and ambitious of being reckoned a profession," says the author somewhat sneeringly, "it will attract a certain ratio of lives of the weaker sort, which have been pronounced unfitted for occupations imposing physical toil. There are usually much standing, long hours, and but few holidays to be had." According to Dr. Ogle's tables the rate of mortality among chemists is 1,015 as compared with the standard—1,000—for all males.

Yours faithfully.

F. S. (159/80)

National Liberal Club,
Whitehall Place, S.W.

Stock Talk.

SIR,—The Midland Chemists' Association held its annual meeting—or shall I say annual farce?—in our city this morning. I have attended some six or seven of these, and every year it is the same old twaddle. I went with the hope of learning something, but half the talk was utterly impracticable, and the other half utter rot. The first half was to the effect that we want an alteration in the Pharmacy Act. A fine chance of getting it, indeed! What sort of answer could be given to the first question that would arise in Parliament—viz., what about the Pharmacy Act of 1868? How have you been carrying that out? What is the use of wasting our time legislating for you, and when you have got a law you let it remain a dead letter for twenty years? The second part was the annual wail about the stores, and doctors dispensing; and then followed appeals to qualified men not to harter their services to these unholy stores, but to remember the honour of their profession. If the stores want a qualified dispenser and offer him 3*l.* a week, while the best offer he can get from a chemist is 2*l.*, is he to throw a pound a week into the street for the sake of the honour of the trade, or will these gentlemen who advocate this procedure reimburse such a man for what he has lost? I could not help noticing, too, that the representatives of the wholesale trade who were present were precious quiet on this stores question. The whole crux of the question lies in this—that the Pharmaceutical Society consists of professors, members of the wholesale houses, and a few of the independent well-to-do chemists who are doing a first-class trade, and none of them have any idea of the daily wants of the thousands of chemists who are struggling to make a living out of their profession, and therefore they are not supported, and never will be, by the majority of the trade throughout the country. I am afraid I have trespassed a great deal upon your space, and I will keep till a future time an account of what, in my humble opinion, the Society has done for the trade during the last ten years. Don't be frightened, Mr. Editor—it will go in a very small space.

Yours truly,

Birmingham, PRACTICE v. THEORY. (159/19.)
November 3.

Sale of Poisons in Birmingham.

SIR,—In the Birmingham daily papers this week a case is reported of a young man who obtained laudanum at three different shops, but no mention is made as to who supplied the same. Why are the names suppressed? My object in bringing this matter forward is to show that in face of the stringent law (as explained by Mr. Justice Hawkins) the sale of poisons daily takes place here by unqualified persons and the Pharmacy Act is openly set at defiance.

Poisons are dispensed daily by unqualified assistants—in fact, there are establishments here without a single qualified assistant in the employ. How long is this to continue? The trade here is done largely by apprentices, junior assistants (who have not even passed the Preliminary), and the wives of the owners. There are numbers of qualified assistants here unemployed in consequence of the low salaries accepted by incompetent unqualified men, who ignore the risk they run, feeling certain that no action by the Pharmaceutical Society will be taken against them.

I am, yours respectfully.

NEMO. (157/48.)

[That the law should be steadily enforced most of us admit, and we are confident it will be for the benefit of the trade generally when it is found to be dangerous to disobey it. But the experience of other chemists is that there are not enough qualified assistants to be had. If "Nemo" knows of "numbers" of them in Birmingham unemployed he would do a good many people a service by referring them to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Supplement.]

Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association.—A Correction.

SIR,—I notice in your issue of November 5 a report of the Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association's meeting, held on October 27, and would like you to correct what the Chairman and Mr. Moir are reported to have said with reference to Mr. Carteighe's Glasgow meeting. Not only was I at that meeting, but I have before me a list of those present, and find only one "outside the drug trade"; and as for the proportion of unqualified assistants, these were under one-fourth of the number present at the meeting, and not half of them (the unqualified assistants) took part in the vote, so that it is not correct to say "the meeting was swamped by unqualified men and others outside the drug trade altogether."

Anyone with a correct account of that meeting before him cannot but come to the conclusion that the vote taken at the Carteighe meeting was the expression of the majority of the qualified men present.

Yours, &c.,

Glasgow,
November 8.

PHARMACIST.

The October Examinations.

Mr. T. S. Wokes, of Grassendale, who wrote last week about the unfairness of beginning the October Major Examination in September, writes to say that an official intimation has been made that "in future some weeks' notice shall be given."

Count Mattei's Remedies.

The manager of the Central Dépôt for these remedies writes to inform us that they "are taking proceedings against the proprietors, &c., of the *Medical Press* because they accuse Count Mattei of fraud, and describe his commercial transactions as swindling. The *Medical Press* did not speak about the purpose for which Count Mattei's remedy is recommended, but the purposes for which it is recommended. The dépôt have over thirty preparations on their price list, every one of which is recommended for more than one purpose."

Using a Chemist's Name.

Mr. R. F. Reynolds, Leeds, states that a man called at Messrs. Reynolds & Branson's, Leeds, and got some assistance, as he said he was, or had been, a chemist, gave his name as Robert William Mason, 2 Hebron Road, The Grove,

Hammersmith, and was on his way to his daughter, who, he said, lived at Scotswood Road, Newcastle, her name being Mrs. Mackley. The name was found in the Register, but an express letter to the alleged daughter brought back an official postal document saying there is no such address. The right Mr. Mason may have something to say in regard to this note.

The following note has been received since Mr. Reynolds's letter:—

SIR,—A person is going about the country using my name for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining money. He also gives an address of 2 Hebron Road, Hammersmith, being that of a private house I left some two years since. As the only Robert William Mason on the Register, I wish to caution the trade.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
Putney, 4 Clarendon Road, R. W. MASON.
November 9.

Natural versus Artificial Water.

SIR,—The question of artificial *versus* natural mineral waters crops up from time to time in your columns, and it appears to me important and interesting enough to merit attention.

It never occurred to me that there would be any noteworthy difference in the effects produced by the natural solution and those following the administration of solutions based on chemical analysis until I came across a passage in Sir Henry Thompson's work on "Diseases of the Urinary Organs," in which he points out that it takes three times the quantity of the salts obtained by the careful evaporation of Hunyadi Janos water to produce the effect of an average dose of this popular purgative.

Since then I have taken the trouble to repeat the experiment a number of times, with results that, in the main, confirm this assertion.

It is evident, says the author, that there is some essential difference between solutions of salts from the chemists' laboratory and the same as they occur in natural solution. What this difference is owing to he does not state—neither can I; but I have satisfied myself that it exists.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully.
M.D. (155/62)

The Conditions of Labour in Pharmacy.

Several chemists write to us respecting the conditions of labour in pharmacy, which we are obliged to reserve.

LEGAL QUERIES.

158/20. *Rheum.*—If the chlorodyne lozenges contain appreciable doses of morphia or other poison the law requires that they should be labelled "poison," and only sold by registered chemists. If they contain no poison, they can be sold by anyone, and without a poison-label. We understand it is open to anybody to make chlorodyne lozenges. We cannot say whether lozenges so-called, but containing no morphia, would render the vendor liable to a penalty under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. We have not heard of any such case. It would be possible to prove that lozenges so-called usually contained morphia; but the defendant could easily get evidence to show that it is better to make them without morphia, and we do not know that the magistrate could be referred to any authoritative standard.

154/74. *Patent*—Licensed vendors of stamped medicines may open stamped packets and sell small quantities of the contents from them, provided that the portions thus sold are not re-made into a packet. Pills thus sold may be wrapped in paper not fastened. They must not be boxed. See "Alpe's Handy-book," page 29, and Supplement.

157/7. *Inquirer.*—We do not consider that either syr. pruni virg. or aq. lauro cerasi is a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act. Both contain some prussic acid, it is true, but this is a natural constituent, and we cannot see how

the substances can be properly termed preparations of prussic acid. In the case of essential oil of almonds which also contains some prussic acid similarly formed, the legislators have thought fit to expressly name the substance. Evidently they did not regard that as "a preparation of prussic acid."

155/7. *Tonic.*—We cannot undertake to make trade searches. See answer to "P. S. I.," page 661 (October 29, 1892).

156/50. *Liniment.*—The Board of Inland Revenue allows the use of lin. saponis made with methylated spirit. You may make lin. opii with it as far as they are concerned. But you might be liable to a penalty of 5*l.* under the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), sec. 30, for compounding a medicine of the British Pharmacopœia not in accordance with the formulary of the said Pharmacopœia.

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

The Australian Prescription.

These Australian problems are taken up with astonishing rapidity by subscribers on this side. We have had a very large number of replies to the facsimile prescription which was given a fortnight ago, and which was written by a Dr. Paoli. It was—

To this we have the following replies:—

SIR,—The "puzzle prescription" from Australia, reproduced in last week's issue, is not difficult compared with some of the undecipherables constantly being received by us from chemists all over Great Britain. In this particular instance the difficulty is not very marked, except, perhaps, in respect to the third line, which might be taken to mean magnesiae pond. We read it as follows:—

Magister. bismuth.	..	..	..	3ij.
Opil pulv.	..	..	..	gr. iij.
Pepsinæ puræ	..	..	..	3ss.
Divid. in pulv. eq. no. xij.				
8/8/92.	1 to 3 every day.			

We frequently receive prescriptions which would make the hair curl even of the examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society. One such sent to us to dispense a short time since turned out to be verses of a foreign popular comic song. This is on a par with the well-known story of a prescription which was ultimately deciphered to be an order for stalls at a

theatre, given by an actor whose calligraphy was not equal to his histrionic accomplishments.

We pride ourselves on being able to make out the most troublesome pharmaceutical hieroglyphics, the only real difficulty met with being when a physician orders a foreign unknown speciality.

Thanks, however, to advertisements in your much-read journal, Vin Mariani, Hunyadi Janos, Cigares de Joy, Morrhuol, Apoline, and other specialities, of which we are the importers, are now seldom obstacles.

We are, yours faithfully,

239 Oxford Street, November 2.

WILCOX & Co.

Magister [subnit.] bismuthi	3iij.
Opil pulv.	gr. iiij.
Pepsinæ puræ	3ss.

Divide in pulv. æquales No. xij.

Sig.: Three every day.

I should like to see every prescription which we have to dispense here in Paris written in such a way that I should not have more difficulty in deciphering them than in the one submitted to day in your journal. Many German ones are almost illegible, and I have seen several in your paper which to me were much more difficult than this one.

Yours truly,

Paris, October 23.

E. DE FRANCIOSI.

With the latter rendering the following exactly agree:—

Bates, W., King's Cross Road, W.O.
G. F. B., London, W.
Beattie, J. B., Bayswater
Cook, W. R., Faringdon
Duncan, H., Glasgow
Essery, W. G., Plymouth
Forrester, E., Gravesend
Funnell, R., Taubridge Wells
Goodall, H. C., London, W.
Hesilton, C. J., Leeds
Kingston, W. R., Malta
Krause, A. von C. C., Otterup
Kunz, Dr. H., Wiesbaden
D. M., Glasgow
W. MacE., Dundee

MacGregor, J., Florence
Main, John, South Kensington
Marsden, P. H., Boulogne
Mason, A. J., Bexley Heath
Masters, H. G., Bath
Moore, John, Milan
O'Donnell, D. E., Brompton
Parker, C., Kirkby Lonsdale
Stewart, J. F., Brompton
Sutherland, A. G., Glasgow
Thorpe, A., East Dulwich
Tompsett, L., Anerley
Tozer, R. M., Brighton
Tragavanth, Runcorn
Trew, H. E., Plymouth

The following make the directions "one every day":—

Aitkin, T. G., Poole
Allaway, E., Richmond
W. J. B., Inverness
Barrett, W., Newton Abbot
Codex, Halesworth
Dunlaba, Prestonkirk
H. A. G., Eastbourne
W. G., London, W.C.
Holmes, Margate

Hornsby, J. W., Gainsford
Hughes, E. G., Gloucester
Jackson, W. J. T., Preston
Johnson, F. E., Halesworth
"Leominster"
A. N., Nice
Polaris, Carlisle
Rohami, Liverpool
Spratt, G. W., Nottingham

Some would have it "one to three every day." O! such are:—

Ashton, C. S., Brighton
"Exenplime," Belfast
Fagan, A. E., Brussels
Fallon, P. B., Brighton
Horst, P., Geneva
T. K., Haymarket, W.
Keen, W. H., Cork
C. A. M., Edinburgh

Maxwell, J., Londonderry
"Monte Carlo"
"Nice la Belle" (158/33)
Ough, L., Leicester
Purvis, J. B., Bridlington Quay
Stuckey, W. G., Paris
Tesch, M., Vienna
West, T., Manchester

We think the first lot clearly have it. "S. 3 evy day" appears very plain and reasonable. Only one gives the quantity of the second ingredient differently—viz, *Lincoln*, who says, "Opil pulv., gr. viij." The following think the third ingredient is "magnesiæ pond." viz:—

Andrew, C. W., Fulham
Blinkhoolie, Southsea
Coles, C. N., Beeston
Cox, Cheltenham
Davies, D. S., Morson's, W.C.
Galen, Lowestoft
Hamilton, T., Crief

J. M. H., Salop
Johnson, H. E., Guy's Hospital
Mair, A., Leith
Sin Ceart, Edinburgh
Thompson, Regent's Park
A. S. W., Aberdeen

Instead of 3 grains of opium, *E. H. D.*, *J. Ellerington*, and *H. N.* would give "pulv. cayenae" or "caps. pulv."; *A. Anning*, *A. S. W.*, *R. G. (Cardiff)*, *J. Hooper (Peckham Rye)*, *J. Jewell (Lancaster)*, and *W. Bowness (Workington)*

would give "glycy. pulv."; *J. C. (Antwerp)*, "gummi pulv."; *C. K. Bransby*, *F. A.*, *G. W. J.*, *H. P.*, and *H. E. Johnson* "zing. pulv."; *E. J. H.*, "ip pulv." For the third ingredient *J. T.* would give "bryoniæ puræ," and *T. B. S.*, "myricinæ puræ." We have also the following curious renderings:—

Magister. bism	3iij.
Eryngo pulv.	gr. viij.
Bryoniæ puræ	3ss.
Iridin pulv.	gr. xij.

3j. "sanni" every day.

E. C. ANGEL (Barnstaple).

Magistery or tris. bismuth.	3iij.
Cypripedin pulv.	gr. viij.
Magnesiæ pur.	3ss.

Divid. in pulv. æquales xij. jentaculum.

Sum. every day, or one to be taken at breakfast every day.

D. G. DOUTHWAITE.

Magister. bismuth	3iij.
Glyc. pulv.	gr. viij.
P. quiniæ puræ	3ss.

Divide in pulv. equal. xij.

Sig.: Three every day.

R. E. WILLIAMS (Cardiff).

Magister. bism.	3iij.
Oryza rice.	gr. iij.
Pepsin. puræ	3ss.

Divids in pulv. eq. xij.

j. s. every day.

J. MOUNT (Dorking).

Magister. bism.	3iij.
Gly. pulv.	gr. viij.
Bynin. pur.	3ss.

Div. in pulv. oct. v. xij.

j. sd. every day.

A woful admixture even for an aboriginal.

C. M., JUN.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Inquirers will please read the "Memoranda for Correspondents."

A list of "Books for Chemists" is given in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1882, p. 317.

For all particulars regarding Educational and Examination matters refer to our issue of September 17, 1892.

Replies to queries are inserted according to the space open in any week, and insertion on any specific date cannot be guaranteed.

Back numbers of our weekly issue, containing formulae, &c., occasionally referred to in answers, can be obtained from the Publisher at 4d. each.

156/56. *A. S.*—Yes. Indian Brandy.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 16, 1892, page 571.

156/58. *Scientia*.—It is contrary to our rules to report upon such samples, but, judging by its appearance, we agree with you. (2) *J. F. Macfarlan & Co.* and *T. & H. Smith & Co.*, of Edinburgh.

159/72. *G. C.*—We had the statement from a good authority, but cannot personally vouch for it.

160/41. *Nibas*.—We gave a formula last week.

157/13. *J. B.*—Surfeit Water is now liq. ammon. acet. Originally there were a white and a red surfeit water. The former was a distillate, the ingredients being marigold-flowers, mint, centaury, rosemary, scordium, mugwort, carduus, rue, St. John's wort, balm, and dragons, of each seven handfuls; roots of piony, viper-grass, butter-burr, and angelica, of each 1½ lb.; galangal, *Calamus aromaticus*, and angelica and caraway seeds, of each 4 oz.; ten handfuls of red-poppy flowers; proof spirit, 10 gallons; water, 2 gallons. Digest for twenty-four hours; distil 10 gallons and sweeten with sugar. The red water was a similar preparation undistilled.

150/8. We get some strange questions put to us from week to week; many of them startle us, and here is a good example, which *Argentum* is the author of:—

Please let me know through your next issue what caused my lime-lights to explode? I packed them in dry powdered lime and put in an air-tight bottle in a dry-room where I live.

Naturally we want to know what those lime-lights were made of; were they damp or dry; was the "dry powdered lime" slaked or "quick," and what time elapsed between the packing and the explosion?

190/22. *Arbutin*.—(1) Tinct. Rhei Co. P.L. :—

Rhubarb ..	..	..	..	..	3iiss.
Saffron ..	..	..	..	..	5ij.
Liquorice-root ..	..	..	..	..	5vj.
Ginger ..	..	..	..	..	5vj.
Proof spirit ..	..	..	..	..	Oij.

Macerate fourteen days, and filter.

Latterly the P.L. formula was nearly similar to the B.P. one. (2) A sweets-liscence would be required. (3) The B.P. tincture of capsicum is a sufficiently soluble essence considering the quantity which may be used. But if you really desire a Soluble Essence of Capsicum make the tincture double strength. Take 10 oz. of it and pour into a mixture of light carbonate of magnesia $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and water 10 oz. Shake occasionally during a day, and filter. (4) Spt. Æther. Nit. 900 is a mixture of sweet spirit of nitre and water. It is illegal to sell such a preparation as spt. æther. nit., or as sweet spirit of nitre.

150/30. *Welshman*.—We are sorry we that cannot advise you in the matter without further details. We have already published the formula which you send.

152/72. *Soc*.—For Brown Leather Shoe Dressing see THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, July 18, 1891, page 96.

152/61. *Bert*.—Consult the DIARY book-list.

152/42. *J. Watt*.—To make the Clear Lead Hair dye, dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of a soluble lead salt (the nitrate and acetate are equally suitable) in 8 oz. of water, and add a saturated solution of sodium hyposulphite until the precipitate formed is redissolved. The preparation is more dangerous than that made with milk of sulphur.

152/6. *Cymro*.—The cough-mixture is certainly a complex one, and not such as we should recommend, but complexity is the fault of nearly all cough-mixtures. Thirty grains of benzoic acid will give you flavour enough. We can neither say whether "Pectoraline" is a registered title or would be accepted for registration. You can ascertain that by making application in the usual way. This would cost you only 5s.

111/92. *D. (Zurich)*.—(1) A new United States Pharmacopœia is in preparation. This work is re-edited every ten years, and in regard to fluid extracts the editors have to recognise the fact that these are the most popular form for administering medicine there. (2) Methylated Spirit is purified sufficiently by adding to each gallon 4 oz. of slaked lime and 3 oz. of animal charcoal. After digesting for a day or two it is (without filtration) distilled. Such treatment is illegal in this country.

155/51. *J. W. J.*.—We cannot invite opinions concerning the manufacture of a particular firm. Ask the firm to send you one of their articles on approval.

152/1. *Coil*.—Ergot-of-Rye Imports.—No official statistics of the imports of special drugs (excepting one or two) are published in this country. The total Russian crop (Russia is the largest producer) is estimated to average

about 75 tons. Spain comes next in point of production. The average total output of the drug is probably 120 tons a year.

148/2. *H. C. S.*—Spiritus Ophthalmicus, Pagerstecker —

Spirit, melissæ ..	..	..	..	..	160
„ lavandulæ ..	..	..	..	..	200
„ camphor ..	..	..	..	..	25
Mix. „ æther. nitrosi ..	..	..	..	..	15

147/40. *John Alexander*.—See reply 126/11, in last week's issue.

157/7. *Inquirer*.—Respecting chemists' window-fittings, see advertisements. Fine-art jewellery is out of our line.

151/29. *A. S.*—Manufacture of Lime juice — West Indian lime juice is mostly exported in the raw state, the limes being picked in dry weather, the damaged or rotten fruit eliminated, and the remainder cut up and pressed in any simple press. The exuding juice is collected, strained, and put up in air-tight casks. The addition of about 1 cz. of salicylic acid to every 15 or 20 gallons of juice will serve to keep it from decomposing. We are not aware of any special machinery being manufactured for the pressing of the juice, but if you will consult our advertisements (or those in the DIARY) you will find the names of several engineering houses who make machinery suitable for such purposes. Concentrated juice (for citric-acid making) is prepared from all kinds of limes, good and bad. The juice is pressed and strained in the same way as the raw, and then boiled in copper kettles on a slow fire until it has reached a density of 60° Twaddle, or about 52° Baume. Great care should be taken not to scorch the juice when boiling it. There are no exact statistics regarding the production of West Indian lime-juice. The raw juice comes mostly from Jamaica and Montserrat, the concentrated from Dominica, Trinidad, and other islands. The exports probably do not exceed 100 pipes (of 50 gallons each) a year from all sources. The West Indian concentrated juice is much stronger than the Messina lemon-juice which forms the staple raw material of the citric-acid makers, and is not so well liked by them. The value is usually about 10 per cent. lower than that of the Messina juice. Concentrated juice is sold by the proportion of citric acid it contains. The Messina juice yields usually 64 oz. of citric acid per gallon, the West Indian from 90 to 100 oz. The price of Messina concentrated juice is generally given in our Trade Report under Acid (Citric). The raw West Indian juice is also regularly quoted, but the concentrated juice is not of sufficient commercial importance or regularity of supply for frequent mention.

156/37. *Digitalis* asks "what is the correct plural of M.P.S.? Should it appear as Smith & Jones, M.P.S. or Smith & Jones, Ms.P.S.?" Following the analogy of MM. for Messieurs we should write MM.P.S.

152/23. *W. B.*—It is quite obvious that some mould-spores have got into the Ginger-beer Brew. Probably these may be in the brewing-house, if all the vessels have been scalded, or they may come in the sugar. Your customer should clear the brewing-house, and fumigate it thoroughly with sulphur. Afterwards air it well. The sugar should also be changed.

153/1. *T. H. M.*—Sulphocyanide of mercury is mixed with 5 per cent. of nitre, and this mixture is made into a paste with mucilage of tagacauth, in order to produce Pharaoh's Serpents, or pythons' nests.

154/11. *Perplexed*.—If the red colouring-matter in the spirit of camphor is of vegetable origin, you can remove it by treating with animal charcoal, and filtering.

152/5. *Peppermint* says he finds that "Ol. Menth. Pip. Ang. on the addition of rectified spirit in making B.P. essence becomes very cloudy. This has only occurred during the last twelve months, but he has had the same result several times with different samples." Has anyone else the same experience? If so, how does the oil compare in specific gravity, &c., with the oils of previous seasons?

153/47. *J. Snowden*.—Bronzing for Gun barrels:—

Spirit of wine ..	..	..	..	3v.
Sweet spirit of nitre ..	..	..	..	3viij.
Tincture of steel ..	..	..	..	3viij.
Nitric acid ..	..	..	..	3iv.
Sulphuric acid ..	..	..	..	3iij.
Sulphate of copper ..	..	..	..	3iv.
Water ..	..	..	..	1 gallon

After scalding the barrels in hot solution of soda for twenty minutes they are washed with water and the above solution applied. The barrels are then placed in a damp heat for an hour and a half, scalded again, and when cold the rust is scraped off. This process is repeated four times, and finally the barrels are cleaned and oiled.

154/65. *Amæba* (Cardiff).—The surest means of preventing the spirituous lotion coming out of the bottles is to put a layer of paraffin round the neck, just on the top where the cork meets the bottle. The glass should be warmed first.

154/69. *A Student* (Belfast).—To ascertain the alcoholic strength of a tincture, you must take, say, 4 oz. of it, and distil 2½ oz. Make this up to 4 oz. with distilled water, and from the specific gravity of the mixture and reference to an alcohol-table you will get the strength of the spirit. But first see Mr. Fletcher's papers on this subject in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, January 5 and 26 and February 16, 1889.

154/71. *A. Burns*.—(1) Chilblain-liniment.—See *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, December 12, 1891, page 862. (2) Camphor-julep is camphor-water. Camphor-syrup, or syr. camph. co., is a mixture sought for in some parts of England; it consists of—

Tr. camph. co. (sine opio) ..	..	..	..	5ij.
Oxymel. scillæ ..	..	..	..	5vj.
Syrupi opii ..	..	..	..	3j.

M.

The syrup of opium is a solution of 12 gallons of an infusion containing 4 oz. of opium (in the 12 gallons). (3) Leeming's Essence.—The following is one of two formulæ given by Mr. Alpe in the supplement to the "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty" as a preparation which the Commissioners of Inland Revenue would allow to be made with methylated spirit:—

	Parts
Pulv. canthar. ..	1
" euphorbiæ ..	1
Meth. spt. ..	20

(4) Hoose, &c., powders.—See "Veterinary Counter Practice."

160/52. *C. N.*—We cannot reprint bits from the Educational Number because you have mislaid it. The loss is not irreparable: you can get another copy for 4d.

155/64. *Lucie*.—Glycerine Jelly.—The very best transparent and colourless gelatine should be used for this. Take 1 oz. of it and immerse in 12 oz. of water, contained in a covered vessel, overnight. Next day add 8 oz. of glycerine and heat on a water-bath until dissolved; then add ½ oz. of spirit of rose (otto mx. to 5j.) or any other suitable perfume, and pour into bottles. You may colour with tincture of cudbear, cochineal, or saffron; but it is best white or tinged of a pale green with chlorophyll.

203/18. *Zemo*.—(1) We are inquiring. (2) The diastase of malt digests starch, so that there is little use in adding anything else to malted food. (3) Food is peptonised with pancreatin or pepsin, according to its nature. What food do you mean? (4) Ginger Wine Essence:—

Tartaric acid ..	..	..	..	5vj.
Tincture of ginger (1 in 4) ..	..	..	..	3ss.
Tincture of capsicum ..	..	..	..	3iij.
Caramel ..	..	..	..	3ij.
Water ..	..	..	..	3iv.

Mix.

To be added to a syrup of 4 lbs. of sugar in 5 winebottlefuls of water.

Another:—

Tartaric acid ..	..	..	..	3j.
Soluble essence of ginger ..	..	..	..	3j.
Tincture of capsicum ..	..	..	..	3ij.
Tincture of orange ..	..	..	..	3j.
Essence of raspberry ..	..	..	..	℥xxx.
Caramel ..	..	..	..	3iv.
Water to ..	..	..	..	3xij.

Mix, and allow to stand till bright.

Put up in 3 oz. bottles. The contents of a bottle to be added to a syrup of 1½ lb. of sugar in 2 imperial pints of water.

155/61. *Inquirer*.—Shaving-paste for Barbers' Use.—If a low-priced article is wanted, we should feel inclined to try something such as the following:—Take 4 oz. of curd soap, shred it, dry and reduce to fine powder; with this mix intimately in a mortar 1 oz. of benzoated lard and 19 oz. of the best soft soap, perfuming with spirit of almonds (5ij. to the pint). It should be triturated in the mortar until pearly white, and a drop or two of solution of aniline violet may be added to give it an agreeable colour.

155/58. *Somerset*.—A few drops of solution of ammonium sulphide spread in a room will soon put away the smell of sulphur fumigation, but do not overdo it. We should prefer ventilation.

155/53. *Leo*.—The green deposit from your gold solution comes from the copper in the coin, which is an alloy. Probably you will find the supernatant solution now alkaline. Filter it from the green deposit.

156/18. *Paw Cum Honore*.—(1) Quinine and Iron Tonic.—*THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, July 25, 1891, page 123; January 30, 1892, page 146. (2) See reply to "Zemo," also January 30, page 147. (3) Cough-syrup for Children.—Same number, page 186. (4) Reply given last week. Our space is so much taken up with current and other important matters that we cannot repeat formulæ which have already been printed and are readily available. It generally saves much time to consult our indexes.

195/10. *T. B. J.*—We should think that the provincial firm must have used the old form of lin. pot. iod. c. sapone.

157/21. *B. & P.*—The crimson marking-ink is one which has a crimson appearance, but which turns black on heating. That is the intention, as you may judge from the presence of silver in it.

Information Wanted.

Replies to the following are requested by subscribers of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*.

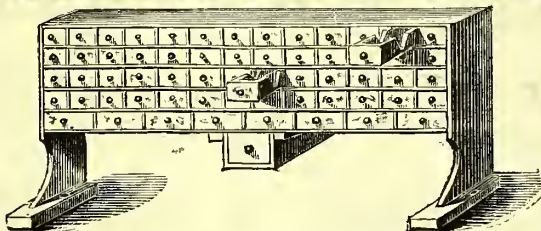
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158/32. Who manufactures tooth-paste in bulk?

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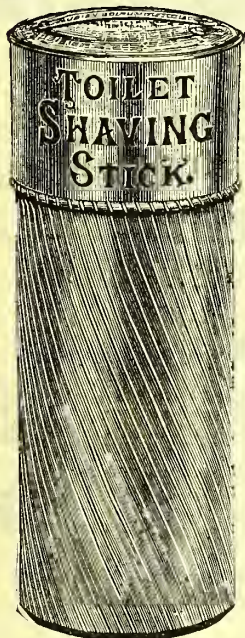
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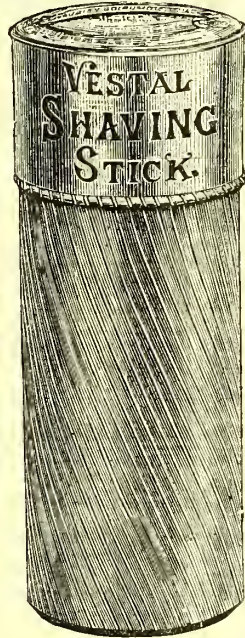
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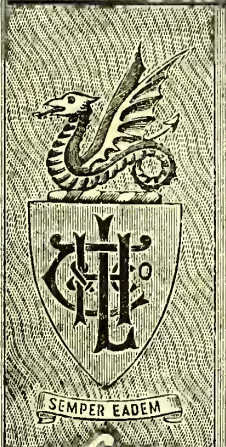
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THE

“STANDARD OF QUALITY”

ESSENTIAL OILS

MANUFACTURED OR SELECTED BY

DODGE & OLCOTT,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1798.

OILS BAY, CARAWAY, CLOVES, CUBEBS, PEPPERMINT, SANDAL,
SASSAFRAS, SPEARMINT, TANSY, WINTERGREEN,
WORMWOOD AND MANY OTHERS.

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM—

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195 Upper Thames Street,

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BRAND.

BICARBONATE OF SODA,

REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.
PURE AND CHEAP.

ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	97.20
Mono Carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	1.90
Sulphate of Soda	...	...	...	...	trace
Chloride of Sodium	...	...	...	...	.035
Moisture	...	...	...	...	.82
Insoluble	...	...	...	...	nil

PURE ALKALI,

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES.

EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers,
Bleachers, Dyers; Glass, Paper, and Soap Makers.

CONCENTRATED CRYSTAL SODA

(Sesqui-Carbonate).

By far the Purest and Cheapest form of WASHING SODA.

Only 1 lb. of Concentrated Crystal Soda required to do the work of 2 lbs. of Washing Soda.

SODA CRYSTALS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIM.

*Manufacturers of Soda by the Ammonia Process,***NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.**

LEO & CO.'S COMPRESSED DRUGS

Maintain their high reputation against all comers for general excellence of quality and finish.

SPECIAL LINES.

	1 lb.	7 lbs.
CHLORATE OF POTASH - - - -	1/-	/11
CHLORATE OF POTASH AND BORAX - - - -	1/-	/11
COMPOUND SULPHUR - - - -	1/-	/11
SODA BICARB. - - - -	1/-	/11
SODA MINT - - - -	1/-	/11

NET CASH WITH ORDER.

[1]

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF COMPRESSED GOODS KEPT. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

8 CREECHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE

In COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c., its effects are truly wonderful, immediately relieving the tightness of the Chest, allaying irritation of the Throat, promoting Expectoration, and speedily and effectually subduing the Cough.

It soothes the weary aching of CONSUMPTION, relieves the harassing Cough, and often prevents those sleepless nights so trying to the sufferer.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c., it has proved itself a most valuable specific, quickly relieving the pain and spasms, and seldom failing to check the disease; for which property, as well as for its value in Sea Sickness (for which it is the best remedy known), it should be an indispensable article in every emigrant's outfit.

TESTIMONIALS.

'Superior to every other I have tried.'

F. H. GREEN, M.R.O.S.,
Rochdale Dispensary.

'Peculiarly serviceable in Bronchial, Spasmodic, and Neuralgic Affections.'

ALFRED ASPLAND, F.R.O.S.

Consulting Surgeon to Ashton Infirmary.

'I have used it largely in Spasmodic and Painful Affections, Bronchitis and Neuralgia. It has the property of being readily combinable in ordinary prescriptions—an advantage over all similar preparations.'

R. TRAFFORD WHITEHEAD, M.R.O.S.

A Surgeon writes:—"In Diarrhœa, Colic, Ague, Spasms, I have found it relieve more pain and cause more joy than any other article that can be named. Has proved itself a specific against Sea Sickness."

Island Bridge, Dublin.

"I am pleased to say that although I have not finished a quarter of the bottle (2s. 9d.) the pain has left my chest, and my cough is almost well." J. BROWN.

Immediately Relieves

**COUGHS,
CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
TIC,
SPASMS,
HYSTERIA,
DIARRHŒA,
INFLUENZA,
CHOLERA,
CRAMP, AGUE,
Sea Sickness, &c.**

REVISED PRICE LIST.

	Retail.	Per doz.
Towle's Chlorodyne.. ..	1 1½	0 8 6
Ditto	2 9	1 3 3
Ditto (3 fluid oz.)	4 6	1 16 0
Ditto (8)	11 0	4 13 0
Liq. Chlorodyni (Original and only Genuine) Preparation	1 lb. 2/6 each	For dispensing purposes
Ditto ditto	1 lb. 4/8 "	
Ditto ditto	1 lb. 8/- "	
Winchester Quarts (61b.) 7/8 per lb., bottles free.		
Towle's Antibilious Pills	1 1½	0 8 6
Ditto	2 9	1 3 3
Towle's Chlorodyne Lozenges	0 7½	0 6 6
Ditto Jujubes	1 1½	0 8 0
Ditto in bulk, bottles free, containing		
Ditto ditto 1 lb. 10 oz., 4/8 "		
Ditto ditto 4 lb., 10/- "		
N.B.—The Commissioners will allow them to be sold by the retailers without further duty, provided they are simply wrapped in paper, and not enclosed in a box, bottle, or packet.		
Thornton's Celebrated Toilet Cream	1 0	0 8 0
Ditto ditto	1 6	0 14 0
Ditto ditto	2 6	1 4 0
Amboline (Registered Trade Mark)	2 6	1 4 0
The Thornton (Red) Lotion (Stamped)	2 6	1 4 0
Thornton's Paragon Hair Wash	1 0	0 9 0
Ditto ditto	2 6	1 4 0

Posters, Bills, and Showcards on application.

£5 worth (assorted or otherwise) Carriage Paid.

7 lb. Lozenges and upwards stamped with Chemist's own name, free of charge.

A. P. TOWLE & SON.

75 BACK PICCADILLY,
MANCHESTER.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF & HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP


Has been used for over Fifty Years by Millions of Mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

MRS. WINSLOW'S ALMANACKS FOR 1893, WITH COUNTER BILLS & SHOWCARDS,

Sent Free of Charge, on application to

33 FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON.


BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

 CURE COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, AND INFLUENZA. CURE ANY IRRITATION OR SORENESS OF THE THROAT. RELIEVE THE HACKING COUGH IN CONSUMPTION. RELIEVE BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CATARRH. CLEAR AND GIVE STRENGTH TO THE VOICE OF SINGERS, AND ARE INDISPENSABLE TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS. SOOTHING AND SIMPLE, CHILDREN CAN USE THEM, AS THEY ASSIST EXPECTORATIONS AND RELIEVE HOARSENESS.

NOTICE.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are guaranteed to contain no Opium or other Poison.

London Office—33 FARRINGTON ROAD.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

 Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.
Restores Grey or White Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.
Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour.
IS NOT a Dye, and therefore does not stain the skin, or even white linen.
Should be in every house where a HAIR RENEWER is needed.

ASK YOUR CHEMIST OR
HAIRDRESSER FOR

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER,

Price 3/6 per Large Bottle. Prepared only by

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, LIM.

33 FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

BARCLAY & SONS, LIMITED.

SEAMLESS ENEMAS.

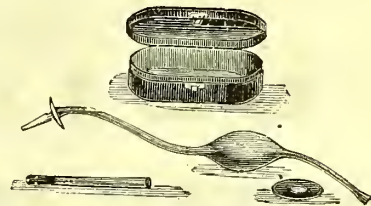
RELIABLE QUALITY.



BEST ENAMELLED (Black only).
In Oval Cloth Boxes, complete, per doz. .. 33/-
In Cedar Boxes " " .. 29/-

BLACK SEAMLESS SHAPE
(Not Enamelled).
In Cedar Boxes, complete, per doz. .. 24/-

"HYGIENIC" ENEMAS
(Black), with Flexible Pipe.
In Oval Cloth Box, per doz. .. 30/-



95 FARRINGTON ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOVRIL,

THE GUARANTEED PRODUCT OF PRIME OX BEEF.

WHOLESALE PRICE—

12/6 & 21/6,
LESS USUAL DISCOUNT.

INVALID BOVRIL

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INVALIDS.
SOLD ONLY BY CHEMISTS.

RETAIL PRICE—

1/3 & 2/-
PER POT.

50 times more Nourishing than Meat Extract or Beef Tea.

WINTER SEASON, 1892-3.

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Chemists may be supplied with the above popular Annual with their names, &c., on the cover, free of charge, on writing to Messrs. KAY BROTHERS LIMITED, and undertaking their distribution from house to house as soon as received. Also 1,000 bills for counter use, with name and address, if asked for. Enclose two (2) labels for correct address, with population of the district and best means of conveyance, under cover (labels on post-cards being contrary to regulations), addressed "Advertisement Department," at earliest convenience. The Almanacks will be sent direct from the printer, with counter bills, show-cards, &c., if required.

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Kay's New Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

"Clear as Crystal," "Stronger than Glass," "Tough as Leather," 6d., 1s., 2s., in Boxes, or on Cards. Show-cards, Handbills, with name, &c. Specimens, &c., for home, or export, free.

KAY'S COMPOUND
Essence of Linseed, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, &c.
9½d., 13½d., 2s. 9d., &c.

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ST. PETERSGATE MILLS, STOCKPORT.

A Book—Free.

This book opens up, in a simple yet graphic manner, the mysterious workings of nature in the human stomach.



You would not believe what delicate mechanism, what clocklike precision, what faultless processes are secretly and quietly in constant operation; how all these are set in motion by a bit of food entering the stomach.

Studying these things teaches us what to eat, what to avoid, and how to promote health. Those who suffer from weak stomachs or any form of dyspepsia should certainly read it.

We wish to send one copy to every Chemist in the kingdom. This book is full of interest, and will prove of use to anyone who will look it through. It clearly describes our preparation—Guy's Tonic—and shows by typical illustration the value of this remedy in cases of Indigestion, Sluggish Liver, and Nervousness. Please send name and address by Post-card to GUY'S TONIC CO., 4 LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO.

Wholesale and Export Druggists,

EDINBURGH.

CHLOROFORM

(DUNCAN'S).

PREPARED FROM PURE AND METHYLATED SPIRIT.

Also CHLOROFORM (BLUE LABEL).

Put up in all sizes of bottles. A strap with Name and Trade Mark of the Firm is placed over the stopper of each bottle. For Export, in stoppered bottles, securely luted, and in hermetically sealed flasks when required.

N.B.—We guarantee all the above **CHLOROFORMS** to be **PURE CHLOROFORM**, answering all the tests of the *British Pharmacopæia*.

WALKER, TROKE & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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SOLE MAKERS OF

**GABRIEL & TROKE'S
GELATINE CAPSULED
HORSEBALLS**

Alterative, Condition, Cordial, Cough,
Diuretic, Fever, Physic, Worm, Quinine
Tonic Balls (Registered 81,291).

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AN ALTERATION will be made in the putting-up of MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL almost immediately, by the adoption of CARTOONS or CARDBOARD BOXES; and Chemists who have any "go" and some Stock should apply for and obtain some of these Handsome Covers, and so secure their share of the increased sales which are sure to follow. The elegant Photo-lithographs can also be had of PETER MÖLLER, 43 SNOW HILL, E.C. N.B.—The Patent Oil does not require a P.M. Stamp.

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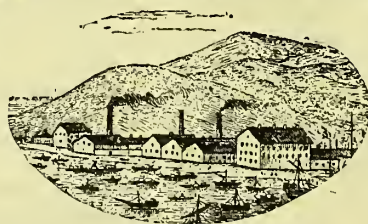
Supplied in WINCHESTER QUARTS,
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SPECIALITIES.

COD LIVER OIL.

GLYCERINE.

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MALT EXTRACT.

DITTO & COD LIVER OIL.

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

(All Shapes and Sizes in stock.)

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICES: 138 MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.

Manufactory: LOFODEN, NORWAY.

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ORIGINAL"
GRANULAR
EFFERVESCENT
PREPARATIONS.



SILVER MEDAL, PARIS, 1889. HIGHEST AWARD FOR GRANULAR PREPARATIONS.

PIPERAZINE.

5 grs. in 60 grs.

This new remedy for Gout and kindred disorders, now being so largely tried by the Profession, is best given in our Granular Effervescent form.

Price per lb. .. 28/4
Size per doz. .. 38/6

PIPERAZINE WITH PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDE.

5 grs. of each in 60 grs.

Our Granular form is the best method for the administration of this new remedy for Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, &c.

Price per lb. .. 33/4
Size per doz. .. 45/-

PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDE.

5 grs. in 60 grs.

The new remedy for Neuralgia and Neuralgic Pains, especially in Influenza and ailments accompanied by feverish symptoms.

Price per lb. .. 8/4
Size per doz. .. 21/-

PHENACETIN.

5 grs. in 60 grs.

The value of this new preparation as an anti-pyretic and analgesic is now fully established. The Granular form is a very convenient and pleasant one for its administration.

Price per lb. .. 5/-
Size per doz. .. 12/-

LISTS FREE.]

AND ALL OTHER GRANULAR PREPARATIONS

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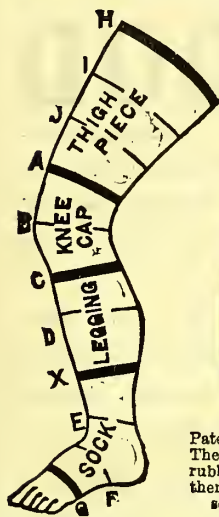
Price Lists Post Free on application.

None genuine without this Trade Mark.



ALFRED BISHOP & SONS, LIM^D.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, "Speck's Fields," 48 Spelman Street, LONDON, Eng.



ELASTIC
SURGICAL
STOCKINGS,
APPLIANCES,
&c.



Patent Pile, Protected, 14,618.
The Pile lying over the India-rubber Cords, protecting them and forming a smooth soft surface to the limb.

LATEST NOVELTY.
NEW SUSPENSORY BANDAGE, THE "OCTOPUS."



Packed any way
in
Envelopes, Boxes,
&c.

The Band of this SUSPENSOR being cut a peculiar shape, so as to fit parallel with the External Oblique Muscles, and Buckling on each side of the Purse, clings to the Body as firmly as an "OCTOPUS." It can also be adapted by the buckles to fit a wide range of sizes.

Registered, 185,228.

No one will wear
the other shape
after trying one
of this kind.

Fitted with Galvanic Discs, it is a most powerful INVIGORATOR.

It is specially adapted for Riding, Hunting, Lawn Tennis and Football Players, Cyclists, Pedestrians, and all kinds of Athletic Sports.

Handbook of my Manufactures will be forwarded to any Surgical Instrument Maker or Chemist free.

MAGNETIC BELTS AND APPLIANCES.

Elastic Surgical Stockings, Knee Caps, &c.
Patent Spiral Seamless Elastic Stockings, &c.
Patent Pile Surgical Elastic Stockings.
Elastic Supports for Lawn Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse, and other Athletic Sports.

Bath and Rubbing Gloves.
Bathing Caps and Belts.
Trusses of every description.
Poro-plastic Jackets.
Chest Expanding Braces.

Bandages—Indiarubber, Elastic, Lint, Cotton Sayres', &c.
Horse Ear Caps and Veterinary Appliances.
Suspensory Bandages.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Belts.

Hot Water Bottles and Covers, Respirators, Inhalers, Bronchitis Kettles, Throat Sprays, Waterproof Coats, Cloaks and Driving Aprons, Footballs, Shin Guards, and Athletic Appliances, Druggists' Sundries, Invalid and Nursery Appliances, &c.

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J. H. HAYWOOD, *Surgical, Electrical, Athletic, and Veterinary Appliance Manufacturer,* CASTLE GATE, NOTTINGHAM
LONDON AGENT—GEORGE BARNSDALE, 44 ALDERMANBURY.

CHEAP DISPENSING BOTTLES

WEST LONDON DEPOT, ESTABLISHED 1830.

WHOLESALE OLD and NEW kept in Stock.

4, 6, & 8 oz., Plain or Graduated, Fitted with Corks ready for use, at 7/- per gross. Good Corks, 6d., 8d., 10d., & 1/- per gross.

HOSPITALS and MEDICAL GENTLEMEN will find this a great boon for economy and quickness in DISPENSING MEDICINES.

SMALL VIALS AND POISONS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

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Telegraph Address—**J. P. BARRADELL, 15 & 16 PADDINGTON GREEN, LONDON, W**
"BARRADELL LONDON."

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

Flats and Rounded
Corners in Stock.



EXCELLENT

QUALITY.

LOW PRICES.

JOHNSEN & JÖRGENSEN,

Offices and Showrooms—5 Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, LONDON, E.C.

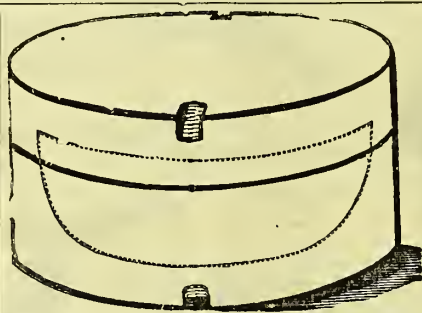
WILLIAM TOOGOOD

TOOGOOD'S

IMPROVED PATENT

EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most
perfect and convenient yet offered to
the Trade.



Owing to the increasing demand
for our Patent Pots, we have in-
troduced a Special THIN Series
for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully
glazed and finished, and, being
very light, are specially adapted
or sending by post.

ORDINARY THICKNESS—									
1 dr.	2 dr.	1/2	1/2	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	8 ounces.
1/6	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/-	2/3	2/10	3/6	4/6 5/6 per doz.
THIN FOR DISPENSING—									
1/7	1/9	1/2	2/2	2/5	3/-	4/-	5/-	6/-	8 ounces.
									6/- per doz.

TOOGOOD'S BRONCHITIS KETTLES. Write for New Season's List.

TOOGOOD'S CHEST PROTECTORS. Write for New Season's List.

TOOGOOD'S INDIARUBBER HOT-WATER BOTTLES. Write for New Season's Lists.

TOOGOOD'S INHALERS. Write for Special List.

BURLINGTON BUILDINGS, HEDDON ST., REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

FEEDING BOTTLES.

BENT NECK

"LA SPÉCIALITÉ" NEW SERIES.

FITTED WHITE RUBBERS

No. 85.—Green glass bottle, wood-top cork	21/-	} PER GROSS NET CASH. LONDON.
" 86.—White	"	...	...	...	...	23/-
" 87.—Green glass bottle, SCREW GLASS STOPPER	...	...	...	...	...	24/-
" 88.—White	"	...	...	...	...	26/-

FITTED BLACK RUBBERS

No. 89.—Green glass bottle, wood-top cork	23/-	} PER GROSS NET CASH. LONDON.
" 90.—White	"	...	...	...	...	25/-
" 91.—Green glass bottle, SCREW GLASS STOPPER	...	...	...	...	...	26/-
" 92.—White	"	...	...	...	...	28/-

CHEAP SERIES FEEDING BOTTLES.

STRAIGHT NECK

FITTED WHITE GLAZED CAPS.

WITH WHITE RUBBERS

No. 81.—Green Glass Bottles	20/-	} PER GROSS NET CASH. LONDON.
" 82.—White	"	22/-	

WITH BLACK RUBBERS

No. 83.—Green Glass Bottles	22/-	} PER GROSS NET CASH. LONDON.
" 84.—White	"	24/-	

IN QUANTITIES OF NOT LESS THAN ONE GROSS OF A KIND. EACH BOTTLE IN PAPER BAG.

PLEASE QUOTE NUMBER IN ORDERING.

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST, JUST ISSUED.

Special attention is drawn to above Quotations for

SCREW STOPPER SERIES

Nos. 87, 88, 91, and 92.

We supply over 100 Various Kinds Attractive Feeding Bottles.

BREFFIT'S

OFFICES & SHOW ROOM—83 UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON.

EVERY CLASS AND DESCRIPTION

BOTTLES & GLASSWARE.

THE "STIPENDUM" STOPPER CO., LIM.

47 LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.C.,

Manufacture the following Specialities—

- "STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.
- "STIPENDUM" CORK-LINED CAPS, for Pomade Bottles.
- "STIPENDUM" SCREW CAPS, for Pomade Bottles.
- "STIPENDUM" OPENERS, for Stoppered Aërated Water Bottles.

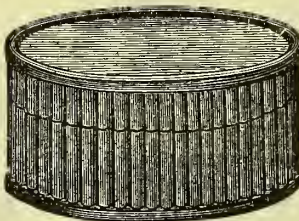
"STIPENDUM" GREASE-PROOF COVERED POTS IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly fitting lids, are practically unbreakable, and the only article really answering the purpose intended.

The following Analytical Report should be noted by the trade:—

London, January 5, 1891.

"We have examined the two covered pots marked November 21, 1890, one containing strong nitrate of mercury ointment, and the other iodine ointment, the object being to discover—(1) Whether the ingredients of which the pots are composed have in any way affected the ointments; (2) Whether the pots have been deteriorated by the action of the ointments.



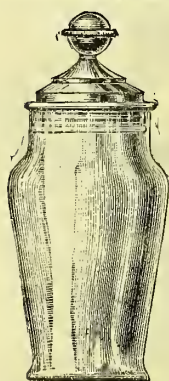
We hereby certify that no trace of any of the ingredients of the pot can be discovered in either of the ointments, and further that the pots themselves were found not to have been acted on at all; and we further consider 'Stipendum' admirably adapted for such pharmaceutical preparations.

Signed, C. T. KINGZETT, F.I.C., F.O.S.
(Ex Vice-President Society of Public Analysts)

B. H. HARLAND, F.I.C., F.O.S.
(Public Analyst)."

To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen.

Wholesale only of the Company.

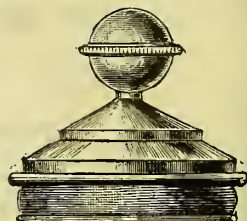


NEW PATENT AIR-TIGHT CHEMIST JAR.

A slight turn of the knob presses the indiarubber Band against the glass, and renders the vessel absolutely air-tight. The Stopper is made of pure Nickel, of handsome shape.

INVALUABLE FOR SHOW BOTTLES, CHEMISTS, CONFECTIONERS, &c.

Samples and Prices of all Chemists' Sundriesmen.



Section of the Nickel Stopper when closed.

C. MELIN,
37 CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE, E.C.

GLASS BOTTLES

GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stock
in London or
direct from
the Works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS,

with Rounded Edges; or the Ordinary Shape.

6 and 8 oz... .. 8/6 per gross.

3 and 4 oz... .. 7/6 "

Plain or Graduated.

These are highly recommended.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS,

with Rounded Edges; or the Ordinary Shape.

Very Superior Quality. Crystal-blue Tinted.

6 and 8 oz... .. 10/- per gross.

3 and 4 oz... .. 9/- "

Plain or Graduated.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,
25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Rd., LONDON, W.C.

Established 50 Years. Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

THE BERKEFELD - NORDTMEYER FILTER.



THE LANCET, September 12, 1891:—

"We have put the Berkefeld Filter through many rigid tests; we have not obtained the slightest evidence which would enable us to contest any of the statements made in regard to this filter."

ADVANTAGES.

Rapid, Perfect, and Permanent Filtration.

Easy Cleaning and Sterilization
All Descriptions Supplied.

See Illustrated 4-page Circular, Jan. 30.

THE BERKEFELD FILTER CO., 121 OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
LOCAL AGENTS APPOINTED.

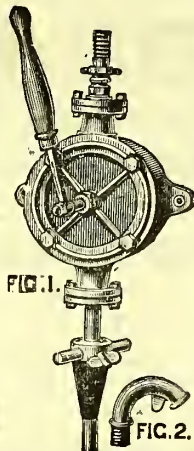
TANGYES' GAS ENGINE

'OTTO' PRINCIPLE. PINKNEY'S PATENTS

SINGLE ENGINES OF ALL SIZES FROM

 $\frac{1}{4}$ TO 146 ACTUAL OR 170 INDICATED HORSE-POWER

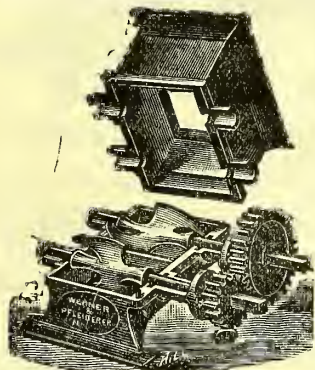
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Size 3, Type I, for 1-lb. Mass.

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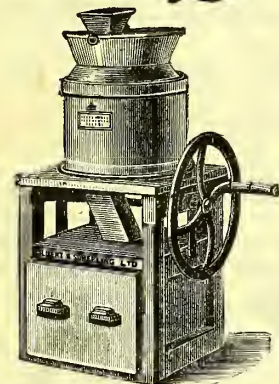
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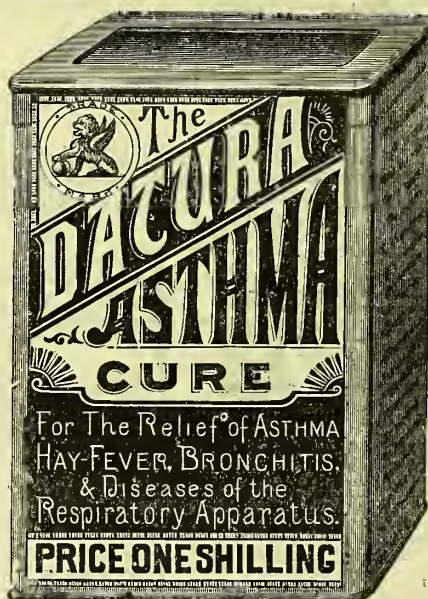
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